

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23 1900

XXXIX—NO 23

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Chair J. H. Hart, President, H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

MATERIALS.

S. C. & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
British Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

R. E. & CO., Manufacturers of Wash-
ing Machine Portable, Semi-Portable
and Track or Engine, Horse power, Saw
mill, etc.

M. A. LION OILING MILL, Jos. Corns
Proprietors, manufacturers of a
super quality of Merchant Bar and Black-
smith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bear
Stable Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roof and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COALEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat (old) 75

Hay, per ton 10.00 to 12.00

Straw, per ton 5.50

Corn 47

Oats 22.26

Clover Seed 4.25-4.50

Timothy Seed 125-150

Rye, per bu. 50

Barley 48

Flax seed 1.50

Wool (unwashed, fine) 14-16

Wool (unwashed, medium) 20-21

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes per bushel new 35-40

Beets, per doz. bunches 25

Apples 50-60

Cabbage, per dozen 30-35

Evaporated apples08 to 10

White beans 2.00

Onions 60

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter 18-20

Eggs 12

Chickens, live, a piece 25-30

Chickens, dressed 11

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham 11

Shoulder 07

Lard 07

Sides06 to 07

Cheese 07

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs 90

Middlings, per 100 lbs 90

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$5.70;

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 45¢/45¢;

No. 2 yellow ear, 48¢/48¢;

OATS—No. 1 white, 20¢/20¢; No. 2 white,
28¢/28¢; extra No. 3 white, 27¢/28¢; regular
No. 3, 27¢/27¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, \$14.50/lb.;
No. 1 timothy, old, 13¢/13¢; No. 1 prairie hay, \$8.50/lb.

BUTTER—Eighty pounds, 23¢/24¢; cream
ery, 23¢/23¢; Ohio, 26¢/26¢; dairy,
18¢/19¢; best grade, 12¢/14¢.

EGGS—Fresh, graded, 13¢/15¢; southern,
eggs, 12¢/13¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 10¢/11¢;
three-quarters, 9¢/10¢; New York State
full cream, new, 11¢/12¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢/
13¢; Wisconsin, 14¢/15¢; five-pound brick
cheese, 11¢/12¢; Hamburger, new, 11¢/12¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, very small, 55¢/61¢

per pound; large, 13¢/14¢; pullet, 30¢/36¢;

lamb, springer, 14¢/16¢; cornish hen, 45¢/50¢;

per pound; Suckling, dressed, 13¢/14¢; dressed
chicken, 12¢/13¢; drawn, 14¢/15¢; goose, live,
75¢/80¢/100 pair; dressed, 80¢/90¢ per
pound; ducks, live, 8¢/9¢ pound; dressed,
11¢/12¢.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady;

extra heavy, \$5.00/lb.; prime, \$5.70/lb.; good,
\$5.50/lb.; fair, \$5.30/lb.; very fair, \$5.10/lb.

GOATS—Live, mixed, \$3.00/lb.; common,
\$3.50/lb.; fat, \$3.75/lb.; aged, \$3.50/lb.

SWINE—Live, mixed, \$2.25/lb.; good, \$2.50/lb.

FRESH—Receipts light; market steady;

extra heavy, \$5.00/lb.; prime, \$5.70/lb.; good,
\$5.50/lb.; fair, \$5.30/lb.; very fair, \$5.10/lb.

DAIRY—Supply light; market slow on
sheep and steady on lambs. We quote,
Choctaw wethers, \$4.20/lb.; good, \$4.00/lb.

4.15; fair, mixed, \$3.00/lb.; common,
\$3.50/lb.; fat, \$3.75/lb.; aged, \$3.50/lb.

CHICKENS—Spot market firm; No. 2 45¢ in ele-
vator and 45¢ f. o. b. afloft.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 26¢;

No. 3, 27¢; No. 2 white, 28¢/28¢; No. 3
white, 27¢; track mixed, western, 25¢/26¢

CATTLE—Receipts light; market slow, all direct;

no trade of importance; cattle quote, five
cattle slow at 10¢/12¢ per pound; refriger-
ator cattle lower at 9¢ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep and com-
mon lambs not wanted; good lambs scarce
and steady; sheep, \$2.50/lb.; lambs, \$5.00/lb.

HOGS—Firm; live, \$3.00/lb.; good, \$3.50/lb.

SWINE—Live, heavy and thin, \$4.00/lb.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red,
77¢ in elevator; No. 2 red, 75¢ f. o. b.
afloft; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 75¢ f. o. b.

84¢ in elevator; No. 1 hard Duluth,
75¢ in elevator and 75¢ f. o. b. afloft.

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

DOLLAR WHEAT IN SIGHT

Prediction Made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

REASONS FOR GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

COUNTRY'S PROSPEROUS. Wheat Crop's Short and Price Must Go Up, He Says—Corn Abundant and Likely to Be Cheap—Farmers Advised to Feed It Rather Than Sell.

"We will have dollar wheat before the end of the year," is the confident prediction of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson. The secretary has been making a careful study of the domestic and foreign demand for wheat this year and in view of the crop estimates which his experts have made looks for rising prices. When asked by the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun for a statement of the crop prospects and the probable prices of agricultural products during the present year, the secretary said:

"The outlook for good prices was never better. We have a shortage in the American crop this year which will probably amount to 100,000,000 bushels. This alone would serve to make the present yield more valuable. There are additional reasons, however, which induce me to believe that wheat will make a marked advance before the end of the present year. The primary cause for an advance is the condition and outlook of the home market."

"This year the demand for the great bulk of our crop is at home, and the people have the money with which to pay for whatever breadstuffs they desire. Not only will our people be the best fed people in the world during the present year, as they have been in years past, but they will be better fed than they have ever been in years past. They have plenty of money to buy all the wheat they want for bread and will have flour left over for cake if they want it."

"Hard times directly affect the price of wheat by decreasing the demand and at the same time cut off the consumption by decreasing the buying power of the people. For example, the consumption of wheat and wheat flour in this country in 1894 fell to 3,41 bushels per inhabitant. In 1896 it increased to 4,78, and in 1898 it was 4,21, while last year it increased to 5,95 bushels per capita. This year the consumption of wheat per capita will go above last year and will probably be nearer seven than six bushels, because this year the people are better able to buy than ever before, as the mills and factories are going everywhere and labor is receiving more general and more generous employment than ever before. Moreover, the farmers themselves are getting good prices for all their products and will not be forced to stint themselves in their food supplies and in their buying. The shortage and the increased domestic demand will make foreign countries which will buy wheat pay more, and the price must advance."

"Then, would you advise farmers who have wheat on hand not to sell?" was asked.

"That of course is a matter that each man must decide for himself."

Continuing, Mr. Wilson said that he thought there would be little or no rise in the price of corn. On the contrary, lower prices might be expected for this cereal. Said he:

"The corn crop this year is unusually large. Perhaps there has never been a better prospect for corn at this time of the year in the country. The large supply will mean lower prices. When money is plentiful and prosperity is general, the demand is always for the higher grade of foodstuffs. Our people will eat more wheat bread and less corn bread than usual this year. It is true that prices for both wheat and corn may be temporarily affected by the falling off of the market in the east, but this trouble can be only temporary, as the demand for flour is there and is steadily increasing."

"It will probably be advisable for our farmers to feed much of their corn this year into sheep, horses, cattle and hogs, as the price of meat is high, and the outlook for a continuous demand for our meat products both at home and abroad is excellent. Germany can exclude our meat on whatever pretext she pleases, but if she is going to feed meat to her soldiers in China she must buy it in Chicago. Moreover, our meat is the best in the world."

"With the stimulus which our foreign commerce is getting and the introduction of our manufactured goods into other markets, the home demand for all food products must grow and steadily increase. Moreover, we may look for an increase in the average price of our farm products from this time on for the same reason."

Men Dined In Shirt Waists.

A shirt waist dinner was given at Morristown, N. J., the other night at the house of Alexander H. Tiers. It was the beginning of a movement in favor of the new garment. The guests numbered 26 and included several women. Among the men were several who are prominent in financial and legal circles. The women wore evening dress and the men shirt waists and black trousers. The new costume was voted a decided benefit in the way of comfort, and its general adoption by the fashionable colony here seems to be assured.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES. With 10,343,152 men available for service in case of war, as the adjutant general's office declares we now have, we must appear rather formidable, according to the Chicago Record, even to those confessedly military societies on the other side of the Atlantic.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

IT AMOUNTS TO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EVERY YEAR AND IS INCREASING.

While of course the most important results of the present war with China will be moral and political, the outcome will produce commercial effect which will have for American business men a lively interest. If the powers succeed in forever unlocking the doors of the Middle Kingdom, there will be opened to the world a field of bazaar where an immense crop of fortunes may be grown. China is rich in many things, but most of her resources are undeveloped.

Even under the existing unfavorable circumstances and in spite of our remoteness, the United States has built up a trade with China which we could ill afford to lose and which might be vastly increased under altered circumstances. Raw silk, tea and rice are the principal products which China sends over seas to us. In return we send back cotton cloths, machinery and tobacco.

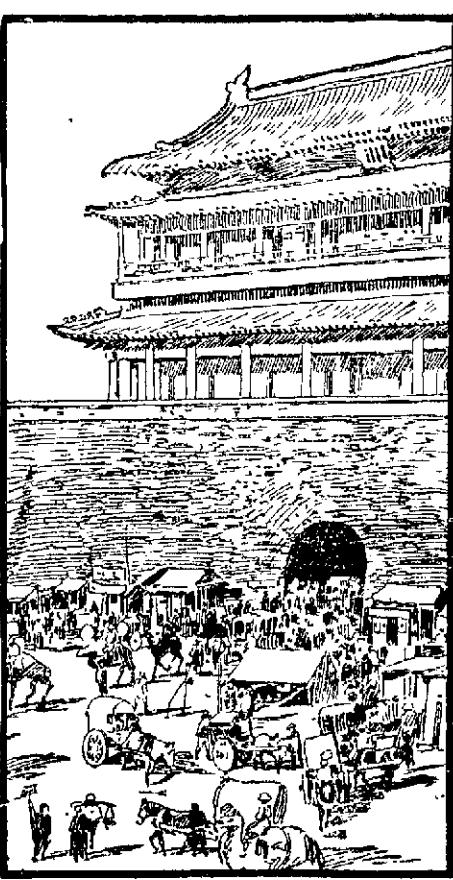
Here are some figures which tell the story much more definitely: In 1868 there was exported from China to all other countries in the world merchandise to the amount of \$98,927,000. Of this there were imported direct into the United States goods to the value of \$9,426,000, or 9.5 per cent of the whole. The total imports into China in 1868 were valued at \$103,909,000, of which \$1,187,000 in value, or 1.15 per cent, were sent from the United States.

The total value of exports from China to all countries in 1898 was \$109,736,000, of which \$8,271,000 in value, or 7.5 per cent, was imported by the United States. In 1898 the total value of imports into China was \$145,610,000, of which \$11,842,000, or 8.04 per cent, was sent from the United States.

Thus it appears that while our exports to China have increased 900 per cent in the last 30 years, there has been an actual decrease in our imports from that country of 12.2 per cent.

The above figures relate to imports and exports at Chinese ports only and do not include the trade through Hongkong, a large amount of the exports to which are destined for China. In the fiscal year 1899 the amount of shipments from the United States to China were \$14,493,440 and to Hongkong \$7,732,525. The government officials assume that about \$20,000,000 of the whole is destined for China.

Our imports from China and Hongkong combined in 1899 were valued at



OUTSIDE THE PRINCIPAL GATE OF PEKING. \$21,093,542, of which \$18,619,268 was from China and \$2,479,274 from Hongkong.

Nearly 90 per cent of our exports are entered at Shanghai and the remainder at Tien-tsin, Chefoo and Newchwang, the remaining 24 ports showing no direct imports from the United States.

The total value of cotton cloths, colored and uncolored, sent to China by the United States in 1899 was \$9,823,253 and of wearing apparel, etc., \$21,312. The trade in woolen goods was small in comparison, being only \$2,242.

Of other exports to China last year were: Fruits, \$23,761; books and other printed matter, \$29,448; breadstuffs, \$121,839; candles, \$5,898; steam rail-way cars, \$9,825; bicycles, \$26,180; chemicals and drugs, \$53,656; iron, steel and manufactures, \$1,334,522; malt liquors, \$95,353; mineral oils, \$1,16,563; paper, \$21,037; provisions, \$93,498; tobacco, \$360,000; wood manufactures, \$194,643. Besides these almost every article of our export business was sent to China in lesser quantities.

The total imports into the United States from China for the fiscal year 1899 were valued at \$18,619,268. The largest commodity but one in value is tea, \$4,797,173. The importation of raw silk exceeds even tea in value, reaching \$6,497,983. This comes free of duty.

There is also a large trade in hides of cattle, which come from all parts of China.

From all parts of China the native products filter through to the coast. Foreigners in Peking see the laden caravans, which stop outside the gates on their way to Tien-tsin, which is the principal seaport connecting with the Chinese capital. The bulk of the exports, however, go down the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang and are shipped from Shanghai or go overland to Hongkong.

Undoubtedly the merchants of the world, including those of America, would be willing to see the Chinese trade entirely stopped for a few months if they could be assured that at the end of that time it would flow again in an untrammeled current.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

STORING THE NILE'S WATERS

DAM BUILDING AT ASSOUAN WILL CREATE A 140 MILE RESERVOIR.

The great dam being constructed for the Egyptian government across the Nile at Assouan has a total length of a mile and a quarter, its height being 120 feet and its width at bottom 80 feet. It is built of granite laid in English Portland cement mortar. The object of the dam is to form a reservoir on the Nile south of Assouan and actually on the site of the first cataract, says the London Sketch.

At present during about five months in winter much more water than is required in Egypt comes down the Nile and is wasted in the Mediterranean, while during the summer months the water coming down is not sufficient for the wants of the people. When the dam is finished, all the water now wasted during winter will be stored up and given out during the summer months. The water level near Assouan will be raised in this way about 50 feet above the present low water level of the Nile, and the large reservoir then formed will extend 140 miles southward into Nubia. The water from the reservoir will pass through 100 openings in the dam, each opening being 22 feet high and 7 feet wide. These openings are fitted with steel doors, which can be closed or opened as required, so that the amount of water going through can be regulated to the exact amount necessary.

The method of building a dam such as described across a river like the Nile is a very difficult operation, as no interference with the supply of water going into Egypt can be allowed. Fortunately during the summer months, when the amount of water in the river is relatively small, the Nile passes down the cataract in five different channels. The method therefore adopted is to temporarily turn the Nile from one or two of these channels at a time and allow the whole supply to go down the remaining channels.

These diversions are made by forming temporary dams, or "saddles," in the channel, one on each side of the site of the main dam. The "saddles" are made of stone and sand or clay in bags and are of themselves large works, some of those made this year being 60 feet high and 100 feet wide at the base. They are made as water tight as possible, the water between them is pumped out and the bottom is excavated to solid rock to allow the masonry of the dam to be started. Of course, however well these "saddles" are made, there is a large amount of leakage, and an enormous pumping plant is provided.

The total number of men employed was till recently about 10,000, but this number has been increased to some 12,000 during the last month or so.

REWARDED BY KISSES.

MISS DANIELS' SUCCESSFUL PLAN OF LURING TRUANTS TO HER SCHOOL.

While the practice of giving kisses to scholars as rewards of merit for obedience to school rules may not become a popular feature of the American public school system, the plan has worked like a charm in the case of pretty Miss Millie Daniels, a district school teacher in Nemaha county, Kan. This plan, according to a Topeka dispatch to the New York Sun, is original with Miss Daniels and was tried only after all other expedients for the luring of truants to the schoolroom had failed. That the plan has been a success is attested by the fact that the enrollment of the school has increased over 50 per cent in the time Miss Daniels has taught there.

Miss Daniels, who is described as unusually pretty, came to Kansas two years ago fresh from the high schools of Illinois. She found her school in Nemaha county in a very bad condition. The boys were hopelessly addicted to the "hooky" habit and when in school were unruly. All devices known to the teacher's art were tried to secure good behavior and attendance, but without avail. Finally the teacher announced her scheme, and it was sanctioned by the school board. The osculatory event is pulled off every Friday. The pupil who has been well behaved and attended every session of the week is allowed to kiss the teacher, while the pupil who has been absent or tardy but once is kissed by the teacher. The school board is satisfied with the workings of the plan and has re-elected Miss Daniels for another two years' term.

TO IMPROVE BATTLEFIELD.

TWO MILES WILL BE ADDED TO THE AVENUE AT GETTYSBURG.

An addition of two miles will shortly be made to the fine avenue on the Gettysburg battlefield, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The new road will complete what is known as the Confederate avenue and will start about 400 yards west of the theological seminary, at the end of the short strip built several years ago, and will run west of south a distance of two miles along the top of the ridge to the other uncompleted end of the Confederate avenue. The avenue will follow the Confederate artillery line where during the battle the 300 guns engaged the Union artillery preceding Pickett's memorable charge.

Scattered along the avenue will be 80 guns which were used during the civil war and which will now mark the sites of the Confederate batteries. There will also be numerous tablets marking where the various corps, divisions and brigades of the Confederate army fought.

MAKE PATCHES FASHIONABLE.

Even with the Oregon patched there are about 70,000 people over here who are willing to bet, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, that if she gets into a fight the other fighters will at the finish be beyond patching.

AN ADMIRABLE DESIGN.

PLAN FOR MODERN DWELLING THAT CAN BE BUILT FOR \$2,150.

(Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 100 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.)

This design shows a modern dwelling which has been erected in Brooklyn for \$2,150 complete, including furnace and hot and cold water supply. The design is admirable and combines both good elevations and a well arranged plan. The underpinning is built of mortared buff brick. The superstructure of wood is

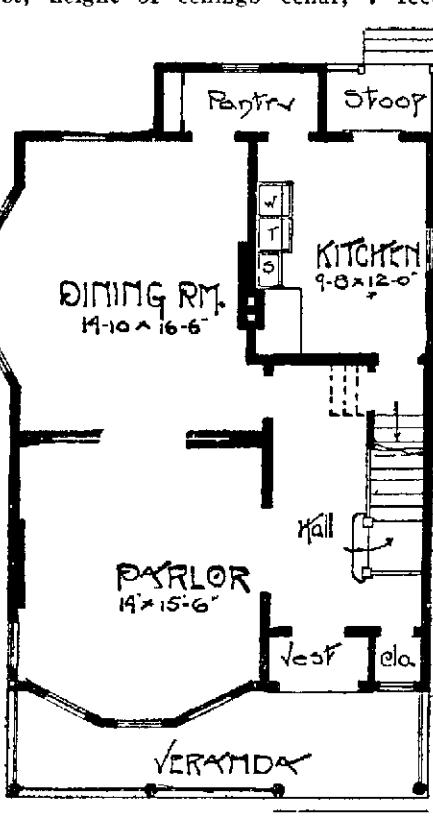


FRONT ELEVATION.

covered on the exterior framework with shiplathing paper, with shingles on the second story and bevel siding on the first story.

The shingles are stained a vandyke brown, with cream white trimmings. The roof is stained a moss green.

Dimensions—front, 22 feet; side, 34 feet; height of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet;



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 3 feet.

The hall is trimmed with ash and is ornamented with a platform staircase, with newel posts and balusters turned out of similar wood. The dining room contains a wood mantel with tile hearth and facings. The parlor is trimmed with cypress and is provided with a mantel.

W. J. GILMORE CO.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—it is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the gore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid **A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.**

When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S.S.S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 215, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S.S.S., and it made a complete cure. I have been perfectly well ever since."

TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,

East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.



1st Year begins Sept. 14, 1900. Location combines beauty and grace of country with city advantages. Collegiate and College Preparatory Departments, Music, Art and Physical Culture. Address Rev. Chalmers Martin, A. M., (Princeton) President.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO
"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

"CITY OF ERIE,"

both together without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. MERNAN,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGT., CLEVELAND, O.

WHITE STAR LINE

DETROIT STAR ISLAND

PORT HURON

8 WAYPOINTS

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TOLEDO

To Detroit — St. Clair Flats and Port Huron

By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE

Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 9:10 a.m. after the arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8:30

THE HEAT FATAL.

Two Deaths the Result in Massillon.

T. BENNETT, A BOATMAN.

While at the Helm of the "Lookout" He is Suddenly Stricken—Was 48 Years Old, and Well Known Among "Canallers"—Weather Responsible for Cholera Infantum and Death of a Child.

Theodore Bennett, while at the helm of the canal barge "Lookout," north bound, was seized with apoplexy shortly before 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as the boat was passing the works of Conrad, Dangler & Brown, death resulting almost instantly. Various persons saw the man fall, and called to the otherson the boat. Dr. Barnes, who was in the vicinity, was also summoned. The body was removed to Heitger's morgue, and Coroner Schuffel was notified, who, upon arrival, examined various witnesses. Bennett was 48 years old. Little is known about his family, though a sister is said to reside in Chillicothe. A small amount of money was found in the clothing of Bennett, but not sufficient to defray the expenses of burial. The township trustees have been advised of this fact, and, unless claimed by relatives, the body will be buried in the Massillon cemetery today.

Captain Jacobs, of the "Lookout," residence in Port Clinton; Miss Kinder, of this city, who was fishing in the canal near the boat when Bennett was stricken, and H. C. Brown, of the Conrad, Dangler & Brown Company, who was one of the first to board the boat and reach Bennett after he had fallen, were the witnesses examined by Coroner Schuffel Sunday morning.

Captain Jacobs said Bennett had worked for him since August 1. He believed Bennett was a widower. The captain was driving the horses when Bennett died. He had been at Collector Atwater's office, a fruit dealer's store and other places, and had then run up the towpath to catch the boat. As he passed the stern he threw a bag of bananas to Bennett, who then appeared in his usual health. Arrived at the horses, he noticed by their actions that something had gone wrong with the boat and tow line. Then he heard cries from the towpath near the barge. He ran back and found that the boat had run against the shore, and that his helmsman had fallen to the deck. With Mr. Brown he boarded the boat. Bennett was then breathing his last. Bennett has been on the canal for many years and was well known to all the old "canallers" of this city. The silver watch and \$4.10 found in Bennett's clothing are still in the hands of the mayor, to whom they were given by Policeman Erie, who searched the body immediately after death.

In the discharge of his duties Bennett was entirely unprotected from the sun, and it is supposed that the heat was instrumental in causing his death.

HEAT WAS RESPONSIBLE.

The intense heat of the past few days was responsible for the death of Florence Ferdinand, aged six months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Ferdinand, of 26 Elizabeth street, cholera infantum being the immediate cause.

MISS DELIA BURFORD.

Miss Delia Burford, aged 39 years, a state hospital patient, died Saturday night of gangrene of the right lung. The body was sent to East Liverpool for burial.

OSCAR LEANDER HALPIN.

Oscar Leander Halpin, the seven-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Halpin, who reside in Cleveland avenue, on Columbia Heights, died of cholera infantum at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday evening. The body was shipped to Milan for burial on Monday afternoon.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75¢ per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

G. A. R. AT CHICAGO.

Low Fares via Pennsylvania Lines for Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

Excursion tickets to Chicago for the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The rate will be approximately one cent per mile, open to everybody. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Aug. 31, and arrangements may be made for extension of return limit to Sept. 30, inclusive. For particulars apply to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

Ohio State Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 3d to 7th, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines for the State Fair, good returning until Saturday, September 8th.

Excursions to Wheeling via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 10th to 14th, inclusive, for the State Fair and Exposition, low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling via Pennsylvania Lines, good re-

turning Saturday, September 15.

TO SEE A ROSE.

Indiana Man Journeyed Across the Country and Over Ocean.

On a recent trip over from New York the steamer St. Louis of the American line had among its passengers a man who was booked as E. G. Hill of Indiana. He was a quiet, unpretentious person and generally flocked by himself during the voyage; but, as always happens on these ocean liners sooner or later before you have landed, your place of birth, pedigree and business in life become common property, so it eventually transpired that this very unassuming man was on a mission of most uncommon import.

E. G. Hill of Indiana is in the rose growing business, and he was traveling over 4,000 miles at considerable expense for the sole purpose of inspecting a new rose that he had learned had just been produced in the south of England, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Hill said that if he liked the rose he stood ready to offer several thousand dollars for it, and he would consider himself lucky if he was able to return to America as its exclusive owner.

"You have no idea," he continued, "how luxurious the American people are becoming in the way of flowers. We spend more money for them than any nation in the world, and our horticulturists and florists pay enormous sums for new varieties of plants."

"The newspaper stories last year that a famous pink was sold for \$30,000 were an exaggeration. In reality it brought \$14,000, but its purchaser made six times this amount out of it. I myself paid \$900 for a new variety of pink last year. Chicago is the largest distributing point for cut flowers in the United States. This is because the smaller towns near Chicago do not raise their own flowers, as those around New York do. We also furnish the California market with thousands of plants every year. There is a great demand for flowers in San Francisco, but somehow or other the hothouse plants do not seem to thrive on the Pacific slope."

NEGROES TO GUARD CRONJE.

Bermuda's Dangerous Colored Troops to Be Sent to St. Helena.

The anxiety experienced by the inhabitants on account of the alarming attitude of the soldiers of the colored regiment—the First West India—stationed at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been to some extent allayed by the precautions which have been taken by order of the governor.

The soldiers have been forbidden to enter the limits of the town or, in fact, to leave Prospect camp at all after dark, says the New York Press. A hundred men have been told off for picket duty, and these patrol the streets of Hamilton and all the roads leading from the camp either into the town or to the country. The people, however, still are afraid to trust themselves abroad after sunset, and the native colored men especially are much alarmed lest the soldiers should break out and resume the outrageous behavior which was fast making of the colony's defenders its greatest nuisance and terror.

The trouble seems to have originated in the scarcity of officers, many of whom are away on special service elsewhere. Two companies of the First West India regiment will be sent to the Island of St. Helena to assist in guarding General Cronje and his fellow prisoners. The Bermudians very cordially wish that the whole regiment would depart.

Learning Something Every Day. Not many weeks ago Minister Wu declared that he did not know what Boxers were. He will admit, says the Washington Star, that this is a great country in which to acquire information.

Suggestions to the Shirt Waist Man. Oh, you horrid thing, You shirt waist man! Get hence! Don't you know That you're not planned For negligee effects? Can't you realize That if we allowed you To leave off your coat There's no knowing where you'd stop? For you're just the sort That needs an iron hand To keep you in your place, And that is in your coat! No velvet paw, No angel's touch will ever lead you, But a few swift lines Like these May make you see The error of your ways. It may be true that you have your trousers made With high hips— Whatever that may mean— And that you sport a belt In which you seem to have perfect confidence, But, oh, Lal-lal-la-la! Poor thing, Don't you know That if you wear a shirt waist You must have dress shields And a pulley belt, And one of the new straight front ones, And safety pins And lattice-work effects Through which there is A dim shadowy view, Low-necked, Cut out! And finished with a fence, Through which runs baby ribbon, So called, Though not for infants' wear Exclusively, And dinky little bows! It takes all this To make a shirt waist possible. But there are lots of things, Shirt waist man, That you've yet to learn. Take heed, Cling to your coat And shoes And socks And other queer things that you wear, For, truly, shirt waist man, You are a sight To make the angels Flap their wings and coo with merriment! Now, be nice, Put on your coat And try to forget you ever took it off And wore high hips. Shirt waist man, You won't do!

Kate Masterson in New York Sun.

FINE FIELD FOR TRADE.

South Africa Will Offer It When the War Ends.

TIMELY HINTS FOR EXPORTERS.

Results of the War Noted in Consul General Stowe's Report—Not Enough Saddles or Tinned Meats For Last Year's Demand—Boers Favor American Manufacturers.

Trade in South Africa in the year ending Dec. 31 last, according to the advance sheets of United States consular reports, just issued at Washington, is worth the close study of American exporters. A bright picture of the country in the immediate future is presented, and the question is will Americans or others obtain the bulk of the trade that is expected to reach enormous proportions. War closed the British ports during the year to imports from the United States and other countries to the Boer states, and in consequence there was a temporary depression in business. But that has been followed by a large demand for foodstuffs, as the Boer crops to a large extent have not been harvested. Not only the United States, but Australasia and the Argentine Republic, have been supplying that demand.

In December the duty was taken off frozen meat, cattle and sheep. The British war office bought corned beef in Australia, but the supply there fell short of the demand, and the United States was turned to. One thousand tons of that meat was purchased in this country. American saddle manufacturers, however, failed to provide saddles of the required quality and in sufficient numbers. American packers could not fill the large orders that were sent to them for canned provisions.

The curious statement is made that more than 4,000,000 pounds of tinned meats were shipped from the United States to England, there to be rebranded "Shamrock" and shipped to Africa.

War also delayed the inauguration and completion of public works and improvements, thereby reducing some lines of imports and the employment of labor. The embargo at Delagoa Bay on foodstuffs for the Transvaal was practically taken off in January, but much time elapsed before orders for foodstuffs even by cable, could arrive from over the sea. In reference to that the report says:

"It is wonderful, encompassed as were the Boers, that some suffering did not occur; but it was evident that they had been preparing for a long time, and undoubtedly had accumulated large stocks of food, as well as of arms and ammunition."

While trade generally was exceedingly depressed the average of imports from the United States was maintained, notwithstanding the fact that many lines of goods that swelled the trade in previous years were not bought last year. With the expected close of war and British control a temporary state of uncertainty may be anticipated. It is predicted that when questions for future guidance of the colony have been settled, when the refugees have returned, when the gold and diamond mines are again in operation and agricultural resources have been better developed the business revival is likely to be unparalleled.

In some English quarters there is agitation to retain for their own manufacturers advantages that they do not get under the English open door policy. Boers are more friendly to American than to English trade, and for a time will probably boycott the latter. Already co-operative associations are asking for information as to prices of United States products, but the advice of Consul General Stowe is for exporters to deal with the large jobbers in the cities rather than with such association, as he says it would be suicidal to ignore the jobbers.

This is the advice given to American exporters: "For that time the manufacturers and producers of the United States should prepare, not by flooding the country with circulars and price lists, but by sending men, or by working through the export commission houses of the United States which have men here constantly and are subject only to the criticism that they perhaps represent too many lines of goods to do justice to all, or that they are unable in justice to older clients to represent similar lines of goods produced by different manufacturers. It is not to be expected that the export commission houses will ever endeavor to become salesmen for cold storage, mining, electric light, street car or other outfitts and heavy machinery such as steam railway supplies, rolling stock and many other articles of great bulk, for they have enough to do in the lines of smaller goods and food supplies."

New Fire Alarm Transmitter.

The fire alarm telegraph of the fire department in New York recently installed a new transmitter, costing \$5,300. It will be used for sending out fire alarms and will operate automatically. Under the old system there were three different instruments, requiring three operators. The new instrument needs only one operator and will do the work of three instruments. Chief of Fire Alarm Telegraph Blackwell says that it is the finest instrument of its kind in the world.

Missionary's Means of Escape in China.

Missionaries who arrived at Hong Kong from the province of Hunan give reports of terrible suffering and privations endured there. In escaping, one of them, according to the Chicago Record's correspondent, was carried 400 miles in a coffin, the Chinese, out of the veneration for the dead, not insisting on a close scrutiny.

A NOVELTY IN DECORATION.

For Those Who Have No Skill With Brush or Needle.

Very decorative and artistic work may now be executed by those who can neither paint nor embroider. All the implements they need to be dexterous with are the scissors and paste pot, according to The Designer, which illustrates and describes an article decorated in this style. For its construction are required cardboard, cartridge paper, paste, ribbon and some pretty, large patterns of floral wall paper, with

the possible but not absolutely necessary addition of liquid gold paint. The cardholder measures 14 inches long from the topmost flower to the lower edge. The pocket is six inches long and proportionately wide. A piece of cardboard 14 inches long and 4 inches wide is cut; also a smaller piece 3½ inches wide and 6 inches long. On these is smoothly pasted cartridge paper, terra cotta or green, paper hanger's paste being used. Select some pretty design of wall paper in which are displayed large roses, poppies, pansies or morning glories. For the pictured holder pansies are used. Cut out the flowers neatly, so that no edge of the paper background is left; then arrange them on the cartridge covered cardboard in a graceful manner and fasten them on with paste. After they are perfectly firm make a half inch fold of the cartridge paper and paste it about the free edges of the holder as a finish. Cut out the top of the cardboard where it shows behind the flowers and attach the pocket by ribbon straps, the upper ones being about two and a half inches long and the lower ones a little over an

inch. Bows of ribbon decorate the outside of the pocket, and a hanger of ribbon is sewed to the top of the holder.

If the liquid gold is on hand, it may be employed to outline the edges of the flowers and leaves. The worker must be sure to keep an even line of gold, for if it is wide in some places and narrow in others the completed article will look homemade and far from neat. The paste can be obtained at most paint stores ready mixed in cans, but if it is desired to make it at home, the following is a simple and good recipe: Mix two tablespoonsfuls of flour with two of cold water; stir it well together and add four more tablespoonsfuls of water. Set the mixture over the fire and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time. Add half a teaspoonful of powdered alum just before removing it from the fire. This paste must be used the day it is made or it will sour.

A Guest's Room.

However small a visitor's room may be, it is always advisable to squeeze a writing table into it. Many people prefer writing in their own rooms, where they can be quiet and undisturbed, and a hostess should see that they are duly provided with writing materials. The inkstand should be full, the paper rack and blotting book well supplied, new pens should be in the holders, there should be a penwiper and also a calendar with the correct day of the month indicated and a waste paper basket under the table. If the room be large enough for two people, two small beds are preferable to one large one. A screen should always be placed in a room when two people are going to occupy it. It is also a wise plan to place a night light on the mantelpiece. Many people habitually use them.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so

much from the use of Grain-o that I feel

I must say a word to induce others to use it.

If people are interested in their

health and the welfare of their children

they will use no other beverage.

I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found

superior to any, for the reason that it is

sold grain.

Yours for health,

C. F. MYERS

Read the "want" columns daily?

The Doctors Extend Their Time
Owing to the Vast Numbers Who Have Been Unable to See the British Doctors, These Eminent Gentlemen Have Extended the Time for Giving Their Services Free for Three Months to All Who Call Before September 29th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before September 29th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before September 29th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, with out pain or cutting a skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
... NOTE THE NAME.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair.

Promotes a luxuriant growth.

Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.

Curbs scalp diseases & hair falling.

9c and \$1.00 per Druggist.

Some More Specials

SUMMER GOODS

FOR The Clearance Sale, at Prices to Close Them Out.

69c.

Fancy White Shirt Waists that formerly sold at \$1.00 to \$1.75 on a table in the center aisle.

98c.

Fine White Shirt Waists that formerly sold at \$1.50 to \$2.50. These will go quickly at the price.

39c.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN 1868.
DAILY PUBLISHED IN 1867.
BIM-WEELY PUBLISHED IN 1868.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 68.*This Evening Independent* is on
Sale at Bailey's Book Store, Bam-
beam's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Main street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

Four years ago, the candidates for Bryan electors-at-large from Iowa were ex-Governor Horace Boies and General James B. Weaver. This year they are two inconspicuous citizens. Since it went in for "anti-imperialism" the Democratic party of Iowa has fallen off.

According to the Minneapolis Tribune, farm hands are so scarce in South Dakota that farmers about Sioux Falls raided a circus the other day and hired away most of the canvasmen and other roustabouts for harvesting. In North Dakota, where there is a shortage in some crops, it is difficult to get sufficient help to handle the large residue, but the Populist whangdoodle continues to mourn and will not be comforted.

The Canton News Democrat notes that "the Hon. Robert W. Taylor seems to have separated himself from the map." Mr. Taylor has never posed as a geographical feature, his name, however, appears prominently in the list of candidates on the Republican ticket as it will likewise appear on the list of successful aspirants for office after the election in November. In the meantime, Democratic candidates for congress in the Eighteenth district seem to have separated themselves from politics.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is disgusted with "imperialism" and the free silver candidate for the presidency has lost one of his most ardent advocates because of his un-American views and utterances regarding the Philippine question. Senator Stewart has been one of the strongest supporters of 16 to 1 ever since the currency question became a political issue. His adherence to the belief in free silver led him away from the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders. Common sense and patriotism have brought him back to it.

The Chinese situation is now a delicate one from an international point of view. The Chinese government has vacated Pekin apparently, moving to a place which only a powerful and well equipped army could reach. With the imperial authorities out of easy communication with the rest of the world, there must be necessarily some delay before China's policy will be known, granting that the government will be willing to define its attitude. In Washington it is believed that the Chinese do not want war with the powers and that another appeal for peace will be forthcoming shortly. As for the American administration, its course will doubtless be determined by the happenings of the immediate future, but the general inclination of the government is, naturally, to effect a settlement or the questions involved by diplomatic means and without a display of force.

Commenting upon a contributed article on "The Fastest Trains in the World," the London Times says editorially: "If there is one point more than another in which English railways have claimed superiority it is in the speed of their fastest trains. Yet the United States and France are now running not one or two, but many faster trains than can be found on our railroads." The editorial concludes with the inference that America has "at any rate" learned to make better locomotives than England. Locomotive building, however, is not the only line of manufacturing in which the United States can beat old England. Recent retail orders from London to New York include kitchen utensils and other household furnishings. It is said that such articles can now be bought here cheaper and of better quality than in England, and that the difference in price more than pays for transportation. The Times is apparently unaware of this and other reversals of old conditions.

Neither the President or any member of his cabinet has enough knowledge as yet of the situation at Pekin to advise any course of procedure. They are eagerly waiting for the people who are in possession of this information to give them enough light to permit the arrangement of a policy. The government will base its next move upon the reliable details expected in the reports of Minister Conger and General Chaffee. In the meantime, nearly every anti-administration organ in the country is busily pointing out "the plain duty of the President" in China. These self-constituted advisers are perfectly satisfied.

convinced that the course of the administration should be just what they have decided upon. For this reason the "rebukes" which they will issue later on because the President has not followed their advice in every particular will be terribly severe, but they will not be particularly new or original. The rebuke question has been pretty thoroughly threshed out. For months before the Republican convention at Philadelphia Mr. McKinley was so crushingly rebuked and censured that the people of the country had every reason to know why he should be left off the Republican ticket. Then the convention was held, McKinley was unanimously renominated and there was not even a rival candidate. That fact goes to show how convincing are the arguments of the President's rebukers and how much influence they will have when they begin to deal with his yet unformed policy in China.

ONLY ONE MCKINLEY.

In the course of the delivery of one of the Bryan speeches at Lincoln, the other day, some one in the audience shouted: "Hurrah for McKinley!" Bryan promptly responded:

"Now, I don't know whether that man is hurrahing for the McKinley that defeated Grover Cleveland or the one following in Cleveland's footsteps. I want to assure you that I do not object to anyone cheering for McKinley, but I think that you owe it to the audience to describe which McKinley you are cheering for when you are cheering."

This piece of glib ambiguity, according to Democratic reports of the speech, "was greeted with applause," which, while it may have relieved the tension and cleared the atmosphere, certainly was not evidence of any intelligent appreciation of Mr. Bryan's remark, because there was nothing intelligent in it.

The patriot who, after listening to the Democratic candidate's ravings for awhile, was unable to restrain himself from cheering for McKinley, wanted to call the attention of the audience to the man who denounced Grover Cleveland for his advocacy of the free trade principles which were paralyzing to American business, and also for the man who, as far as putting down anarchy and disorder are concerned, is most emphatically following in Cleveland's footsteps.

Grand jurors—J. Albert Kohler, Canton; John Surley, Plain township; Frank J. Wagner, Canton; John R. Poyser, Canton; Harry N. McAbee, Canton; James Valleye, Canton; Henry Schriener, Massillon; John W. Bingham, Alliance; M. M. Herbst, Canton; H. S. Moses, Canton; W. H. Christman, Plain township; Elson Vandergrift, Paris township; D. M. Alexander, Canton; A. H. Heighway, Canton; Henry Hildgen, Nimishillen township.

Petit Jurors—James H. Hoover, Massillon; Perry Cook, Washington township; Ira Miller, Lake township; A. M. Carr, Alliance; John W. Taylor, Alliance; C. J. Gulling, Nimishillen township; J. A. Burkholder, Lawrence township; E. J. Rex, Canton; F. A. Clapsaddle, Marlboro township; Alonzo Smith, Perry township; H. N. Miller, Plain township; John Pollock, Lawrence township; J. J. Snyder, Paris township; J. T. Maurer, Canton; Wilson Gruber, Massillon; George Meiser, Paris township; John C. Skelton, Canton; A. D. Braden, Canton; Samuel Carr, Marlboro township; G. N. Webb, Canton; Levi Volkmar, Perry township; J. B. Roush, Canton; J. W. Walser, Canton; E. H. Pille, Massillon; W. A. Pietzcker, Massillon; Philip Gonder, Canton; Robert Auld, Alliance.

A movement is on foot among Canontians of various political parties to

arrange for a four-sided discussion of the principles advocated by their respective parties in the present campaign.

S. H. Rockhill, a well known Prohibitionist of this city, has expressed his willingness to uphold Woolley,

the candidate of his party, and the principles which he represents.

Attorney James Sterling of this city, will talk

Bryan and Bryanism, and Dr. W. H. Miller will talk from a Socialistic stand-

point. The trio is now waiting for some

republican to come forward and throw

himself into the breach. In all proba-

bility the debate, if it is held, will take

place in the assembly room of the city

building.

The Canton city council, at its regu-

lar Monday evening meeting, elected

Robert O. Messnar fire chief for the en-

suing year, to succeed John Leininger.

Messnar, who is a Republican, was

elected by a Democratic council, over

his Democratic opponent, receiving the

votes of four Republicans and four Dem-

ocrats out of a total membership of four-

teen. Mr. Leininger has been connected

with the Canton fire department in the

capacity of chief for the past nine or ten

years, and his relegation to the rear is

causing considerable comment. Mr.

Messnar is an old member of the fire de-

partment and is at present captain of

the central fire department.

The final account has been filed in the

assignment of William H. Stahl, of Na-

varre.

An inventory and appraisement has

been filed in the estate of Charles Bay-

liss, of Massillon.

The final account, statement of claims

and resignation of the assignee have

been filed and the resignation accepted

in the assignment of the Handy Wagon

Company.

A marriage license has been granted

to Christian Garver and Melissa Keller,

of Stanwood.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Remove everything in sight; so do dramatic minerals, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aches pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work gently. Cure headache, constipation, and all Baileys' drugs.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Work is Commenced on Electric Railway.

A \$1,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Grand and Petit Jurors for the September Term of Court—Arrangements Being Made for a Political Debate—New Fire Chief Elected.

CANTON, Aug. 21.—The work of changing the gauge of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company's lines has been commenced, and General Manager Fogle says they will be no let-up until the entire work is completed, including the Massillon lines and the Interurban.

An abundance of material is being received at present, and no delays from that source are anticipated. A mortgage deed given by the railway company to the Cleveland Trust Company, for one million dollars, has been filed in the recorder's office for record. By the terms of the mortgage deed the makers are to issue one thousand bonds of the value of \$1,000 each to bear interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, the last one to be payable in the year 1920. According to the contents of the mortgage deed the money is to be used in lifting other bonded indebtedness and for the improvements proposed to be made in changing the road to a standard gauge.

In the widening of the gauge, the rails used will be of the latest pattern and the joints welded so that the line will have the appearance of one continuous rail. The latest improved crossings will be placed at all steam railroad crossings, and when the change of gauge is completed new cars will be put in service. It is generally believed that the extension of the line from Massillon to Navarre will also be rushed through as soon as the work on the Massillon city lines is completed.

Monday afternoon Sheriff Zaiser and Clerk Casselman drew from the jury wheel the names of the persons who will act as grand and petit jurors for the September term of court. The following are the names:

Grand jurors—J. Albert Kohler, Canton; John Surley, Plain township; Frank J. Wagner, Canton; John R. Poyser, Canton; Harry N. McAbee, Canton; James Valleye, Canton; Henry Schriener, Massillon; John W. Bingham, Alliance; M. M. Herbst, Canton; H. S. Moses, Canton; W. H. Christman, Plain township; Elson Vandergrift, Paris township; D. M. Alexander, Canton; A. H. Heighway, Canton; Henry Hildgen, Nimishillen township.

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spective parties in the present cam-

paign. S. H. Rockhill, a well known Prohibitionist of this city, has expressed his willingness to uphold Woolley,

the candidate of his party, and the prin-

ciples which he represents. Attorney

James Sterling of this city, will talk

Bryan and Bryanism, and Dr. W. H.

Miller will talk from a Socialistic stand-

point. The trio is now waiting for some

republican to come forward and throw

himself into the breach. In all proba-

bility the debate, if it is held, will take

place in the assembly room of the city

building.

The final account has been filed in the

assignment of William H. Stahl, of Na-

varre.

An inventory and appraisement has

been filed in the estate of Charles Bay-

liss, of Massillon.

The final account, statement of claims

and resignation of the assignee have

been filed and the resignation accepted

in the assignment of the Handy Wagon

Company.

A marriage license has been granted

to Christian Garver and Melissa Keller,

of Stanwood.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at

very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula

county. Best county in the state—best

soil. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

Helline Tells Why Jackson Township People Grow Sarcastic.

Jackson township residents have written a sarcastic little note, in which they say that Street Commissioner Helline should keep his horses and carts in Massillon, as they are perfectly able to do their own grading. Mr. Helline was asked today for an explanation. "It was this way," said he. "One of my men stopped in Front street to refresh himself with a glass of beer. While so doing the horse he left standing outside wandered off into Jackson township. We weren't working there at all. The driver got the horse as soon as he could, but not soon enough to prevent some one in the country from getting gay."

THE MINE VICTIMS.

E. Reinoehl Meets With Another Accident.

A FALL FROM A TIPPLE.

Roof Suddenly Comes Down, and Mr. Reinoehl is Forced Upon a Pile of Steel Rails, Falling Twenty-Eight Feet—Henry Jones Removed to the Asylum—Bullach Recovering.

Edward Reinoehl, who recently recovered from injuries sustained by the dropping of a cage, of which he was an occupant, at the Central mine, had another fall of twenty-eight feet at the abandoned Western Ohio Company's mine, northwest of the city, at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, receiving scalp wounds, cuts to his face, bruises to his body and legs and internal injuries whose extent has not yet been determined.

Mr. Reinoehl, who is an engineer, was engaged for a new mine near West Lebanon, to which the machinery of the Western Ohio mine was being removed. He was assisting some workmen in tearing away the tipples of the abandoned mine. Suddenly the roof fell in, hurling Mr. Reinoehl from where he was stationed to the ground below. He fell upon a pile of steel rails. Fellow workmen found him unconscious. They conveyed him to his home, in the near vicinity, and Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was called. Though his condition is very serious, the surgeon feels that he will recover. Mr. Reinoehl is 38 years old, and is married.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Clay and Miss Carrie Clay spent Sunday at Mt. Eaton.

Mrs. M. E. Warwick has returned from Atlantic City.

W. A. Kuebler, of Decatur, Ind., is a guest at St. Joseph's rectory.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Ellery, of Lancaster, O., a daughter.

Miss Little, of Hagerstown, Md., is visiting Mrs. S. Oberlin, in Plum street.

Miss Jessie Hartman, of Randolph, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Lantzer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McLain have gone to Mt. Eaton to spend two weeks.

Mrs. Clara Ralston and son, Ira Ralston, are visiting relatives in Cleveland and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis left on Saturday for a brief visit at Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

J. F. Mong and family, of Tampa, Fla., are visiting George W. Mong, at 123 Prospect street.

E. E. Limpach, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting his brother, Frank Limpach, in West Main street.

Labor Commissioner M. D. Ratchford came up from Columbus to spend Sunday with his family.

Miss Portia Swigart, of Canal Fulton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Rubright, in South Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Schultz, of Wooster, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Schultz over Sunday.

Cameron Miller, United States immigrant inspector at Windsor, Canada, is visiting his family in Massillon.

The Misses Mary and Anna Kestner, of Akron, are spending their vacations with their parents, east of the city.

Masters Willie and Milton Dumble, of West Main street, have left for a visit with their grandmother, at Marion.

Clarence J. Hostetter has opened a peanut, cigar and candy store in West Main street, near the Humberger block.

Robert Thompson and A. D. Wetmore, of the W. & L. E. division office force, are moving their household effects to Toledo.

Mrs. Chas. M. Atwater and son Carl, who have been spending the past month at Kelly's Island, returned home Monday evening.

Miss Nellie Sheehan, stenographer in the Columbus office of M. D. Ratchford, labor commissioner, is visiting her parents in this city.

George List has purchased one of the Kachler lots in East Tremont street of S. Burd. Mr. List expects to put up a handsome residence.

The Ohio Table Company has received an order for furniture from Ontario, Canada. This will be the concern's first shipment outside of the country.

E. E. Reinoehl, of this city, has purchased the "Chardon Record" of J. W. Harter, its former editor. The Record is Geauga county's only Democratic paper.

William Scott, of Cleveland, formerly of this city, is visiting his brother, Fred Scott. Mr. Scott is a member of the corps of special officers of the Cleveland police force.

The Alliance city council, at its meeting Monday night, decided to add to the city's fire department a combination chemical engine and hose cart, at a cost of \$1,500.

The East Greenville band arrived in the city at an early hour on Saturday evening and played a number of much appreciated selections in the city park and at various points in the city.

All those who attended the trolley party and basket picnic given by the Epworth League report Tuesday afternoon most pleasantly and profitably spent. The party returned to Massillon late in the evening.

C. C. Underwood, chief lineman on the C. L. & W. railway, whose home and headquarters have been in Massillon for many years, is moving his household goods to Elyria, where his headquarters will be hereafter.

The vacation season is again on hand at the Massillon state hospital. The following attaches are enjoying a week of voluntary idleness: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dyce, Miss Eva Harrison, Mrs. Charlotte Frye and J. A. Teagle.

Frank Zuber, member of the Harmonia band of this city, played with the Eleventh regiment band of Dalton, at a concert in Creston on Saturday evening. Mr. Zuber will accompany the same band to Wheeling on Wednesday.

A big force of men employed in grading on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Dalton were paid on Saturday. Many of the men went on a spree and by midnight fourteen were in the lockup, charged with intoxication.—Wooster Republican.

Relatives of the late Theodore Bennett, who died suddenly on the canal boat "Lookout," and whose body was held at the Heitger morgue, arrived from Circleville Tuesday morning. The body was interred in the Massillon cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

About one hundred persons attended the trolley party and basket picnic given by the Epworth League of the First M. E. church Tuesday afternoon. The picnickers left in two gaily decorated cars at 2:00 o'clock. After lunch at Meyer's lake, the party will make a tour of all the lines of Canton and Massillon.

The Hon. and Mrs. George W. Wilhelm, of Justus, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sincock, in this city. This is Mrs. Wilhelm's first visit in Massillon in nearly two years, during which she has been confined to her home as an invalid with rheumatism and cancer. Lately she has greatly improved, giving

promise of a complete restoration of health.

Local hotel registers bear the names of a half dozen or more representatives of wholesale boot and shoe houses, who have been attracted here by the announcement of Diehlmen Brothers that they intend to take on a line of footwear.

Centerfielder Nolan and Shortstop Dithridge, of the Massillon baseball team, returned on Wednesday morning from Coshocton, where they played with the Coshocton team against Canton. Two games were played, each team winning one.

The Crystal Spring and Canal Fulton bands gave an excursion to Euclid Beach park on Tuesday. The Massillon artists who assisted the Crystal Spring band in rendering good music were F. P. Eisenbrey, solo alto; Louis Eisenbrey, cornet, and John Seeler, trombone. Philip Harmon, solo alto, and Oscar Puegner, clarinet, augmented the ranks of the Fulton band.

The wedding of Charles Snively, of this city, and Miss Helen Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Graham, of New Berlin, will take place on Wednesday, August 29, at New Berlin. Miss Graham was formerly a teacher in the Massillon public schools.

Mr. Snively is a graduate of the John Hopkins University, at Baltimore, and has recently been elected to the chair of history at Otterbein College, Westerville, O.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. SUSANNA FOX.

Mrs. Susanna Fox, died at the state hospital at noon on Tuesday, after a lingering illness. Nearly five years ago she suffered a stroke of paralysis, since which time she has been confined to her room. About two months ago she was taken to the state hospital, in the hope that the special treatment she could receive there might benefit her, but it was of no avail.

Mrs. Fox, whose maiden name was White, was born near Canton, June 6, 1830. In January, 1854, she was married to Arvind W. Fox, and has since resided in or near this city, with the exception of nine years which were spent in Indiana. She is survived by her husband and two sons, Wendell P. and Chas. H. Fox, and a brother and sister, the latter residing near this city. The funeral, which was private, was held front the residence of W. P. Fox, 340 West Tremont street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. N. E. Moffit conducting the services.

FOR EUCLID BEACH PARK.

Saturday's Excursion Will Be the Largest of the Season.

About six hundred tickets for the excursion of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Mutual Benefit Association have already been sold, and those having the matter in charge predict that in point of numbers the proposed trip will far surpass any previous excursion. At a meeting held yesterday, the following committee were appointed:

General Arrangements—William Howarth, chairman; Fred Grosswiler, Bert Fuller, Judson Farrell, Fred Fricker, W. P. Fox, secretary and treasurer.

Reception—Frank Frost, Jr., Henry Snyder, Herbert Remley, William Shaffer, R. S. Humphrey, Henry Young, George Bullinger, William Boerngen, Frank Willison, Albert Ellis, Frank Wittmann, Philip Schertzer, A. L. Richards, Webster Wentzel and Edward Smith.

Tickets for the excursion have been placed on sale at E. F. Bahney's book store.

RESULT OF THE HEAT.

Young Son of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre Dies Suddenly.

The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, who reside in Johnston street, was overcome by the heat Tuesday afternoon, and, despite the efforts of Dr. Gans, died a few hours later. Funeral services will be held Thursday morning.

The McIntyres have resided in Massillon but a short time. Mr. McIntyre is employed at the Massillon Iron and Steel Company's works.

WEST SIDE MILLS.

Contract Let for Extensive Improvements.

The Wolf Company, of Chambersburg Pa., has secured a contract to entirely remodel the West Side Mills in West Tremont street. Operations will commence in about ten days. It is the milling company's desire to put as fine a quality of flour on the market as can be produced by skilled labor and improved sieve machinery. When remodeled the plant will be a first class winter wheat mill and will also be able to grind spring wheat with good results.

LIVING IN TENTS.

Linenmen Shift for Themselves in the Region of No Hotels.

The reconstruction of the lines of the Farmers Telephone Company is now being carried on between Justus and Beach City, operations being pushed southward. The forty-five linemen employed live in tents, at Justus, the town being without hotel accommodations.

Expert cooks and complete cooking outfitts are on hand.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 21, 1900:

LADIES.

Bornette, Miss Grace

Seutengest, Mrs. Milley

MR.

Bupp, J. C.

Carroll, Frank,

Estill, Harry

Meyers, Chas.

Wilson, G. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Profs. Chasen and Heard will remain at the Hotel Conrad until Aug. 29.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WILMOT NEWS NOTES

WILMOT, Aug. 22.—The band attended and furnished music for two school reunions last week. On Thursday at the Myers school reunion and on Saturday at Trail.

C. C. Blasser, of Mt. Eaton, was in this vicinity last week in the interest of the Sonnenberg Insurance Company.

There will be a picnic at Sugar Creek Falls, Saturday next, and on September 1 another in the grove of George Welty's.

Mrs. Solomon Wentling suffered a stroke of paralysis Thursday night.

Mrs. Ed. Studer died on Thursday at her home near the Blaugh church. She had a number of relatives near Wilmett.

Mrs. Julius Stahl and children, of Nebraska, are visiting the former's parents near town.

Rules to be Observed.

General passenger agents of lines running into Chicago are calling the attention of prospective patrons of their lines during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in that city to the form of ticket to be used on that occasion, and some requirements which the passengers will be called upon to respect. The ticket is to be an ironclad signature coupon ticket, and will be on sale from August 25 to 28 inclusive, and will be good returning until August 31.

For this length of time it is not necessary to deposit the ticket, but it will be necessary for the holder to sign it in the presence of an agent of the line over which it is sold in Chicago. If the passengers desire to stay in Chicago after August 31 it will be necessary to deposit the ticket and pay a fee of fifty cents, when the limit will be extended until September 30. If the ticket is not deposited it becomes void after August 31.

NEAR BY TOWNS.

"Newman" Again Questions Ratchford.

BADLY SCALDED AT PAULS

All the News of North Lawrence and Urban Hill—Crystal Spring Band on an Excursion—Wilmot's Fine Band is Kept Busy.

NEWMAN, Aug. 22.—C. H. Roderick and J. Humphrey, of Massillon, were Sunday visitors with Newman friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Currie, of Canton, visited relatives and friends here Sunday.

Merdeca Davis and family, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday with their friends and relatives at their former home.

The Misses Sarah and Emma Prosser returned home from New Philadelphia, after spending the week of the street fair with friends. Miss Jennie Morgan accompanied them and will remain at the Prosser residence for several days.

The Rev. James Lister made his semi-monthly visit to Sterling, where he delivered two sermons on Sunday to his congregation at that place.

The employees of the brick yard held a picnic in the Kerstetter grove last Saturday afternoon and evening and there was a large turn-out for the occasion. Everything passed off in a pleasant and enjoyable manner and everything was conducted in apple-pie order, making everyone who was present feel happy. We failed to learn the victors in the respective contests. The picnics will hereafter be held annually, and if the same interest be manifested in the future, success will increase.

Mr. Ratchford's article on the W. P. Rend charges, which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT the 16th inst., is of the curbstone order, showing conclusively that he was short of material. When ever a man resorts to such contemptible methods then we believe the public will draw the line. As to our veracity, social and financial standing we submit the forty-three years of our continued residence in this place be the record, for nothing that we might say at this particular time would add anything to it, and we feel that nothing which Mr. Ratchford can say amidst his vile surroundings will detract from it.

Mr. Ratchford desires to know who "we" are. We answer by saying, absolutely the writer, using the term "we" in preference to the egotistical "I" or the "great I am." Our incidental reference to the Rend charges was when Mr. Rend committed an act of valor in saving the men in one of his mines after an explosion, which was one of the most commendable acts we ever heard of a man of his standing doing.

We are pleased even at this time to learn that Mr. Ratchford has so fast accumulated wealth that he can so easily deposit \$200 in any of the banks in Massillon, for if rumor can be relied upon it isn't a great while since that it would have been more of a task for him to have done so. Now, we are not after his money; besides, after an inquiry, we are not just exactly sure as to the particular time or place, but the Pittsburg papers which are no doubt on file would settle that point.

Mr. Ratchford takes shelter behind a technical shadow, for you will observe that he does not deny that Mr. Rend preferred charges, and he does not say that they were contradicted. Those are the two points contained in our article that he should refute. Now he has given evidence that the shoe fits him. Mr. Ratchford's endorsements of the miners' national convention at Pittsburg in 1899 goes without saying, for that was conceded to be a Ratchford convention, manipulated for the purpose of electing John Mitchell president of the organization, and anything that he would ask for would be granted. No reflection is cast upon Mr. Mitchell. The reader can easily catch the trend of such endorsements. We presume that his reference to the recommendations of the National Industrial Commission is his suggestion, at least, and it may be taken for granted as being his level best effort.

The screening of coal and the serif or due-bill system of pay for labor has been hashed and rehashed time and again before the general assembly of Ohio for action, and now Mr. Ratchford engrafts this in the recommendation of the commission. Just think of the brilliancy.

Mr. Ratchford grossly insults every member of Chapman Assembly 164, K. of L., whose roll contains the names of some of the best union men Ohio ever had, when he identifies them with a saloon in which we were connected. We never assumed, directly or indirectly, to be the "head" of Chapman assembly, but did what we could for the best interests of the assembly and its members with whom we were pleased to be associated. We had declared our intention of leaving the saloon business long before Chapman assembly disbanded, or the election that made Lawrence township "dry" took place, and if we are not mistaken Mr. Ratchford's informant is aware of this fact.

Mr. Ratchford refers to my utter lack of interest while I was in the mines. Let me say right here that we are proud to inform him that we joined the miners' and laborers' benevolent association during the days of Honest John Siney, before we reached our eighteenth year, and have been ever ready to do what little we could for the advancement of union principles. It might be proper

to here mention that in those days John Siney devoted his entire time and energy to the uplifting of his fellow man, without the aid of any political side issues for personal revenue, and when he died it was impossible for him to deposit \$200 in any bank for the reason that he died a poor man. Mr. Ratchford makes the point that his appointment did not need any endorsement. On that point we fully agree, for we believe the man who secured that for him, as a resident of Indiana, could have handled it without a single endorsement of any kind, for he afterwards was appointed by the same source to the labor commissionership as a citizen of Ohio, and served in both positions for fifteen days. He says we never had any "judgment to misplace." Be that as it may, we can prove over his own signature that he appreciated our endorsement, our judgment and our friendship. But we have already gone into this side issue too far, in fact further than we had intended to, for we realize that the general public is not interested so much on this subject as they are on the real bone of contention. So we are again compelled to state the text: Will Mr. Ratchford please explain when and how he became a Republican, and why he makes and dictates appointments outside of the confines of our grand old party?

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 21.—Dave Newslette is on the sick list and under the care of Dr. Dissinger.

Edwin Reinoehl of Sippo, was injured at the mine yesterday.

Some two hundred relatives and friends of the Lawrence and Hartz families met at the home of Moura Lawrence, Saturday, August 18. Everything was as merry as a marriage bell. A most sumptuous dinner was

SHENG, BOSS OF CHINA.

Power of the Chinese Director of Telegraphs.

PEKING ACCESSIBLE THROUGH HIM

Member of the American-Asiatic Society Says Sheng's Edicts Are More Faithfully Followed Than Those of the Empress—Chinese War Preparations—How They Regard Punishment.

Readers of Chinese dispatches have doubtless been impressed with the prominence given Sheng, the director of telegraphs in China. Experiences of the last few weeks have shown that Sheng is absolutely in command of the situation by virtue of his control over the telegraph system, says the Minneapolis Journal. He easily suppresses important communications for foreign governments and delivers them several days or weeks later if it suits his convenience. He refuses to transmit messages direct from the governments to their ministers and, in short, constitutes himself the supreme master of the situation.

Samuel Hill of Minneapolis, whose membership in the American-Asiatic society places him in close touch with Chinese affairs, was asked recently to



SHENG TAOTAI.

[Director of Chinese telegraphs.]

explain the paramountcy of Director Sheng, whose official title indicates that he is merely a minor official of the Chinese government. St. John Menier, an ex-official of the Chinese government, in Minneapolis on his way to England, was asked for light on the subject. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that no sort of business can be carried on with the Chinese government except through the mediation of Sheng.

"Sheng," said Mr. Hill, "is the whole thing. Officially speaking he is nobody, but actually Sheng is the boss of China."

When the European or American seeker after a Chinese concession is looking for a channel through which to steer his position, he is directed to Sheng. Sheng is the stakeholder, the go-between. No important deal can be put into effect except through Sheng. He is not only the director of telegraphs and railways, but the head of the Imperial Bank of China and of the China Merchants' Steamship company. He is shrewdness personified—a most influential man, whose edicts are followed more faithfully than those of the empress. Sheng is as bold as he is shrewd. The telegraph system is absolutely under his control. None but the Chinese know anything of the extent of that system. As a matter of fact, while it is generally supposed that there are very few wires, and these connecting only the most important points, the country is honeycombed with wires. It is not to be doubted that Sheng knows what is going on everywhere."

St. John Menier, a nephew of Louis Menier, the chocolate man, arrived in Minneapolis the other day. He is going to England until the troubles blow over. Mr. Menier met Mr. Conger a year ago in southern Chi-li with members of his family. He regarded the American minister as a benign individual, altogether too unsuspecting for official residence amid the intrigue of Peking. Mr. Menier is a mining engineer. Up to a year ago he was officially associated with Chang-Yi, the director of mines for the province of Chi-li.

Chang-Yi is a warm favorite of the empress dowager, whom Mr. Menier has never seen, and Chang-Yi told Menier nearly 18 months ago that he had better go to Europe in December, 1899. When pressed for a reason, the Chinese official fell back on quotations of a philosophical nature. He evaded stating his reasons for warning Menier out of the country, and the latter refused to relinquish his position. In October last Chang calmly informed the engineer that his services would be dispensed with, and added that if he had any regard for his skin he had better clear out. At that time there were no signs of disorder, but Mr. Menier realized that some sort of governmental coup was projected, and he proceeded to the home of his brother, who is also a mining engineer in Shantung. The brother and his family refused to believe that there was anything wrong, and they are still in Shantung. Mr. Menier is very anxious about them.

"The idea that this uprising is un-

premeditated will not hold water at all with those who understand the Chinaman," said Mr. Menier. "I saw a factory at Tien-tsin turning out thousands of Mauser cartridges every day, and there is another factory in the same place making Mauser rifles, quite as good rifles as are turned out in the European or American factories. The foreman of the factory was a German named Wolff. They have powder factories in every province working all the time, and they can supply an immense army with arms and munitions of war. The most secretive and barbaric race in the world has hoodwinked civilization perfectly."

"Sheng, the director of the telegraphs, and Kang-Yi, the president of the war board, are working together. It is my opinion that they have counted Li Hung Chang out as being too old for active participation in so important a game as that now being played. Kang-Yi is one of the worst foreigner baiters in the empire. He is the inventor of innumerable refinements of torture and is credited with being very close to the emperor.

"The tsung-li-yamen is nothing in particular—merely a bluff, like the private secretary of a great railway president, whose business is to stand off importunate callers. This body has not the power to decide ownership of a lost log. It considers all matters relating to foreigners with great elaboration and then, if it cannot settle them permanently, passes them on to the grand council, which consists of the emperor and empress dowager and eight others selected for their statesmanship and influence.

"They have sent for Li Hung Chang to go to Peking and sit with the grand council. Wang Wen Shao, president of the board of revenue, is also a member of the tsung-li-yamen. He is also a commissioner of the railway and mining bureau, and I was brought into contact with him officially twice during my residence in Chi-li. All the men are in the game. They have been playing it for years. I never found out anything about it, and few Europeans suspected that there was anything serious on it."

"The foreign element soon becomes used to the idea that nothing a Chinaman does or says is especially significant because the Chinaman has a different way of thinking than any other man on the face of the earth. He reasons backward. Yu-lu, viceroy of Chi-li, is supposed to have influence at court, and they rate him as one of the greatest scholars in the empire, but he has no more sand than a cooly. Anything he said would be prejudiced from the start."

"The men at the head of affairs are of a character no European or American can comprehend. No Chinaman fears punishment. I have even seen a man sentenced to death by the most inconceivably cruel system of torture purchase a substitute from among the crowd for a ridiculously small sum of money. If the Chinese believe that any act of theirs will enhance their spiritual welfare or that of the nation, they will hesitate at no atrocity, irrespective of future punishment. The nations ought to take all sorts of chances to reach Peking. No risk is too great to be accepted. There are women and children there who will meet the most fearful fate."

POWERFUL OIL LAMP.

Cadanian Device Which Burns Far Brighter Than an Incandescent.

A student's incandescent coal oil lamp giving far better brilliancy than a 16 candle power electric light has been invented by V. L. Emerson of Ottawa, Ont. The incandescence is created by blowing a thin stream of coal oil in a spray over a film shaped like the Auer light burner, and the result is said to be a light of about 20 times the brilliancy of an ordinary 16 candle power electric light, and it will cost one-tenth of a cent an hour.

To an ordinary student's coal oil lamp Mr. Emerson has attached a small box, into which air is forced by means of a pump, and is there compressed, says the Chicago Tribune. The air is connected with the oil chamber and the air pressing upon the oil forces it through a tiny hole in a pipe leading to the burner. This pipe is curved like an S, and when the oil escapes from the pipe it is spray and is cast over the film, where it burns with great brilliancy.

A company will be formed in Ottawa to manufacture the lamps. A heating arrangement on the same basis is also said to be giving excellent results and will be manufactured.

Fashions From Paris.

Some odd ideas are shown in the decoration of gowns in Paris now. For instance, a traveling gown of loosely woven pastel blue plaid cheviot has bands of white enameled leather for trimming, says Harper's Bazar. These outline the vest, form the collar and belt and run in two points down on the front of the skirt. The lower part of the skirt is made in kill form, a pretty old fashion revived. Stitched bands are most popular wherever they are possible, even on silk gowns. On ducks, linens and piques they are the usual trimming. On a blue yachting gown the white pique front panel has criss-crossed bands of the same stitched on.

Inducements to Russian Settlers.
The cheapest railway rate next to the "pass" is the emigrant fare from Russia to Siberia, says the Indianapolis News. To induce peasants to settle in the eastern districts of Siberia the Russian railways have issued tickets, good for a family of any size, from any part of European Russia to Tobolsk at 2 rubles. From Tobolsk to any part east as far as Vladivostok or Port Arthur the price is 4½ rubles. Hence for not quite 7 rubles, or about \$2.50, a whole settler's family can travel about 4,000 miles.

LETTERS FROM CHINA.

Escape of the Shantung and Honan Missionaries Described.

THE RESCUE LED BY A PREACHER.

A Relief Ship in Charge of the Rev. George Cornewall Went From Chefu — Perils Encountered on Land and Sea Before the Expedition Ended—Scenes at Wei-hien.

The Presbytery Board of Foreign Missions in New York received a copy the other day of a report submitted to Consul John Fowler at Chefu, describing the rescue expedition led by the Rev. George Cornewall, a Presbyterian missionary, for the relief of the American and English missionaries in the interior of Shantung and Honan, says the New York Sun. The report is dated June 29, and in part is as follows:

"We left Chefu on the Japanese ship Kwan-ko June 20, and reached Yang-kia-kon roadstead (200 miles due west of Chefu) the next day. I found only one person on hand, the Rev. Cesaire, a French bishop. That evening the French consul and wife arrived, bringing word that the Chinan-fu party would not arrive before June 25. Consequently I made a proposition to the consul to take the steamer and return to Chefu at once. He gladly accepted the offer. On arriving, June 21, I at once sent special messenger to Wei-hien with warning and promise to wait until June 23. On June 23 I sent another messenger to Wei-hien and one to Chow-ping and Ching-chow-fu, promising to wait for the people. June 24, Mr. Nichols of Chow-ping, an English Baptist missionary, and a party of four adults and two children and Mr. Fitch of Wei-hien arrived overland with a large party of Indians and children. At my request the French consul had left his guard of 20 Chinese soldiers for me, and they were very efficient. During the two days before the people began to arrive I explored the town and made arrangements for sheltering them and laid in supplies.

"On June 25 I sent the above mentioned two parties down to the steamer and watched for the Chinan-fu party in order to transfer them from the river boat to the lighter without going to the inn. The Honan party, ten Canadian Presbyterian missionaries, thus transferred when they arrived at 8 a.m. and were sent aboard the steamer. A large Chinan-fu party arrived in 12 boats during the morning of June 25. Difficulty was found in securing lighters. The third lighter, which I had previously secured, was filled and sent down the river, to be driven back shortly after starting by head winds. Failing in securing other lighters, I applied to the customs officers, who obtained for the remainder of the party a large junk. All went aboard at once and tried to drop down the river to the ship. Wind and tide were contrary, and we could not start till midnight. We kept to the boats, eating and sleeping as best we could aboard, and at the turn of the tide were able to make about three miles before daylight against head winds. We tacked against the wind all day and late in the afternoon reached the coast, still some seven miles from the steamer. The rain fell heavily, and I feared a typhoon, so we had all the foreigners get aboard the junk, lest the lighters should be swamped in the night. Nearly all became sick. Reaching a depth where the steamer could come, we anchored and sent up a flag of distress, also firing several volleys with the guns of our native escort. Most of these were too sick to hold a gun, and three of us foreigners assisted. After two hours of waiting and tossing about, we managed to attract the attention of the steamer. She cautiously drew near and signaled to us to draw alongside. This we could not do, as the tide had turned, and we dared not lift our anchor lest we should be drifted entirely out of sight.

"Then two sailors from the ship dropped down and swam through the heavy sea to us, bringing ropes. They were pulled aboard exhausted. Hawser were attached and the steamer drew us up within talking distance. During this process, in attempting to raise our anchor the bowsprit broke off and we had to let the anchor and rope go into the sea. The sailors were so reluctant to do this and the delay so increased our peril that Mr. Wato, a Japanese interpreter, drew his sword and seized the dagger of one of the guard to cut the rope. The sailors thought we were about to attack them and pleaded for their lives. The steamer now attempted to tow us to a place of safety, but the boat pitched and the waves dashed over us so that we had to be dropped. The ship went on and we were driven back by the wind to Yang-kia-kon, where we sent word to Chefu for a steamer tug.

"On our arrival at Yang-kia-kon we learned that the Wei-hien mission compound had been burned. We were denied admittance to the inn, courteously, but none the less firmly, and I had to get the customs official to use pressure. Then the whole inn was practically put at our disposal. We impressed upon the customs official the fact that nothing was to be gained by a disturbance, and told him forcibly if as much as a child was injured there the place would be razed to the ground. June 28 a party of eight missionaries from Ching-chow-fu arrived. Soon word was brought from various sources that the Boxers were gathering in town and that 100 had been seen. We decided to make another start that night. A guard of 40 soldiers was left at the inn to wait for other refugees. We reached the ship all safe, the last boat about 8 o'clock in the morning.

On our way to Chefu we turned aside to Taiping-wan in search of the Japanese steamer Helan, which we heard was on its way to the city of Yang-kia-kon. The comprador refused to wait for the people at Yang-kia-kon. He was obstinate in his refusal, though we offered him \$300 a day to wait for the arrival of refugees at Yang-kia-kon, and from them bring them to Chefu. Then we put before him the serious nature of his refusal, as it was possibly a matter of life or death, but it was no use."

Miss Charlotte Hawes, a Presbyterian missionary, who was present at the burning of the mission compound at Wei-hien, has arrived at her home in Pittsburg. In a letter to the Presbyterian board recently received she wrote as follows concerning the destruction of the Wei-hien compound:

"In a few minutes the mob was around the house we were in, and we heard the window panes being smashed and saw the flames from our little chapel where we had worshipped; also the flames on the other side from Miss Broughton's house. We prayed together and shook hands, expecting soon to be murdered. Mr. Chalfant looked out at the burning chapel and house and saw, to his surprise, no one in the east yard. God gave us this way to escape. While we were crossing the yard and getting the Christian women and ourselves over the wall the greedy mob were busy stealing our boxes. A few of the evil men saw us escaping, threw a big brick and called out: 'The foreign devils are getting away! Kill them!' But not a man followed us. Then we lay hidden in the corn waiting for darkness. There is scarcely any doubt but our native Christians today are scattered and persecuted and tortured. My faithful cook, who prepared for us the last food which renewed our strength for that long walk of ten miles to the German mines, was beaten almost to death by the mob. They tore his clothes all off him, took his money and beat him with a club having nails in it."

In a letter received by the American Bible society the Rev. John R. Hykes at Shanghai writes that on July 1 probably 50,000 people had left the city. He wrote in part as follows: "Every steamer for the south was crowded to its fullest capacity. For a boat which could be hired in ordinary times for \$8 as much as \$75 was demanded and received. The place is simply overrun with Buddhist priests. These were the forerunners of the Boxers in the north, and we fear that their sudden appearance here in large numbers bodes no good."

Bishop Graves of Shanghai has cabled to the Rev. Arthur L. Lloyd, general secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Foreign Missions board, that it would be inadvisable for any of the Episcopal missionaries now in the United States on furlough to return to China on Sept. 10 as had been arranged.

LONDON'S NEW RAILWAY.**Interesting Features of Its Underground Road.**

Rarely before has London been so pleased with a novelty submitted for its approval as it is with the new Central London railway, which has now been thrown open for public use. From the time the first train started from the Shepherd's Bush terminus at 5:15 a.m. until the last train from the bank end half an hour after midnight no fewer than 84,000 passengers had sampled the new line on its opening day, says the London Mail. Thousands more had looked on. As the line is open seven days a week, these numbers, if regarded as average traffic figures, would mean a yearly passenger return of 30,000,000. To some extent this traffic was doubtless attracted by the novelty of the thing. Still the management before the opening estimated an annual passenger total of over 50,000. They now see no reason for modifying their anticipations unless it is to raise them.

To get down to the level of the trains, which varies from 60 feet to 96 feet below the street, either stairs or lifts are available. Most people take the fine, large, airy elevators, for the stairs are long, numbering from 100 to 150 treads, a formidable flight to walk up at all events, whatever may be said about going down them. Arrived on the platform, one's first sensation is that of a delicious coolness. The thermometer may be soaring in the eighties or the nineties overhead in the street, but down on this line it is always round about 55 degrees. Then the electric lights suddenly flash into greater brilliancy, in comes the train—they run every 2½ minutes during the bus hours—and off it goes again before time has been given to observe fully how handsome it is with its seven elegant cars, each built to seat 48 persons.

New Terror in Mosquitoes.

A dispatch from Liverpool to the Washington Star says: Reports received from Ngeria, where the scientific expedition recently sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is operating, show that the parasite which causes elephantiasis has been discovered in mosquitoes. The leaders of the expedition believe that the experiments which are now being carried on to stamp out malaria by preventing mosquito inoculation can be applied to elephantiasis, which is so prevalent among natives of tropical countries.

Two New Diseases.

The mania for riding on railway trains is now known as chichukitis, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer. A physician in Chicago has invented a word to describe a patient whose mania is riding upon the trolley cars. He calls him a trolliac, which is a very expressive term. The doctor says that trolleyitis is becoming very prevalent among natives of tropical countries.

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Dr. John McGlaide, of Mt. Zion, Mo., says: In all my thirty years practice I have never found anything to compare with DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS in Gastric Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels and they surely deserve the endorsement of every physician in the land.

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REG

A JERICHO FAILURE.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A COMPANY OF HOME GUARDS.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells How Bill Lapham Sprung His Scheme on the Meeting and How Lish Billings Gave It a Black Eye.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

It was gittin' the mail ready to put into the Tarrytown bag when Bill Lapham comes in. Bill runs a goose farm just out of Jericho and has bin gittin' up in the world like a basswood tree. I've known fur the last year that he wanted to do sunthin' smart to git himself talked about, and when I seen him come in with his chin in the air I specked he'd bit it.

"Look here, pap," he whispers, though we was all alone. "I've struck the biggest, broadest, tallest, bestliest idea ever thought out by mortal man, and I'm havin' hard work to catch my breath. I'll be hanged if my head don't swim and my knees wobble over it."

"Is it how to grow geese feathers on hens?" says I, knowin' he'd bin experimentin' in that direction.

"I'd tell you, pap, quicker'n any other man in the United States, but I



"I'VE STRUCK THE BIGGEST IDEA EVER HEARD OF."

want to keep it to hit the crowd with tonight. I want the biggest, bustiest crowd to gather here tonight that the town of Jericho has ever seen. Give every man notice as he drops in today, and along about 7 o'clock I'll bev the fire bells rung and the horns tooted. Tell 'em it's a big thing, pap; tell 'em it's sunthin' that's bound to jump this town over a ten rail fence and make city lots worth a thousand dollars apiece."

There was a good deal of excitement around town that afternoon, and when night came the crowd at the postoffice was as big as the time when war was declared ag'in Spain. Most of 'em thought Bill Lapham was goin' to declare war ag'in Mexico or Canada, and everybody was lookin' pale when Deacon Spooner called the meetin' to order and said:

"Sons of freedom, we hev gathered here tonight to hear some remarks from our esteemed feller townsmen, William Lapham, and we kin take it that them remarks will go beyond geese and goslin's. Make your p'int, Bill."

"My p'int is this," says Bill as he draws a long breath and steps out to git room. "We ar' now in the midst of the turmoil of a political campaign. Somebody is goin' to be elected. I ain't sayin' who it'll be, but the golden opportunity fur which Jericho has sighed is at hand. When the newly elected official takes the oath of office, he will be escorted to and fro."

"That's k'reet," says Deacon Spooner as Bill pauses fur breath. "The speaker ain't through yet, but he's made a p'int already. When he refers to the turmoil of campaign, it's not only high flown language, but a strong p'int. Go ahead, Bill."

"That escort will not only do the president proud," continued Bill, "but every man in it will be mentioned by all the papers in the United States. They'll speak of his wife and children and town and home, and he'll be a big man fur the rest of his life. He kin be elected sheriff without opposition, and if any one runs ag'in him for the legislature they'll be snowed under. What I'm here tonight fur is to ask the questions: Why not organize the Jericho Guards? And why shouldn't the Jericho Guards be that escort?"

There was yellin' and whoopin' fur the next five minits, but when the deacon could make himself heard he said: "It's a p'int, gentlemen—six or seven p'ints. I've read all the speeches ever delivered by Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, and both of 'em put together never made the p'ints our Bill Lapham has. Bein' I bev the floor, I'll say I favor the idea. Yes, sir, I'm with it heart and soul. I want my name to go down fur the Jericho Guards, and I'm even willin' to sacrifice myself and be captain of the company. S'posin' we hear from Abner Jones on the subject."

"I s'pose it's known in this town that my great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Monmouth," says Abner as he gets off the counter, "though I ain't braggin' about it. I'll jest say that I'm willin' to die fur my country any time I'm called upon, and if I'm elected captain of the Jericho Guards I'll promise that no invader shall set foot on these shores and live for five minits."

"Thar's a p'int in that," says the deacon as he looks a bit put out. "When a man's willin' to die fur his country, that's a p'int in his favor, but of course we want to hear from other patriots. Now is it with you, Moses Plumber?"

"Does any man here doubt that I'm willin' to die fur America?" asks Moses as he draws himself up. "My grandfather didn't die at Monmouth, but the blood of them seven uncles of mine that fell durin' the civil war flows in my veins, and my watchword is

"Liberty or death! As captain of the Jericho Guards you'll find me at the front, and if I don't kill at least seven invaders a week you kin bounce me out."

"The seven uncles and seven invaders is a p'int, Moses," says the deacon, "and I'm proud that we both live in the same town. Bill Lapham seems to be uneasy, and I'll ask him if he has anything more to say."

"In the first place," says Bill, "I'd like to know if everybody is in favor of organizin' the Jericho Guards."

Everybody swung his hat and yelled out that he was.

"In the second place, I'd like to know if everybody wants to be captain."

Everybody swung his hat and yelled out that he did.

"But everybody can't be," protested Bill. "I don't want nobody to charge me with bein' selfish or conceited, but I'm tellin' you that this idea is mine and that I'm the man to boss the Jericho Guards. I believe I'm the only man in this town who wanted to enlist to fight the Spaniards."

"Bill makes a p'int, and we can't deny it," says Deacon Spooner, "but when I offered to lead them guards to victory or death I felt that I was the man to do it. I don't want to crowd Bill Lapham out of place, but—"

"Neither do we!" yell 40 men.

"But he must see—"

"Of course he must!"

Then there was yellin' and shoutin' and a great uproar, and Bill Lapham said it was a doggomed crowd, and he could lick any two of 'em rolled together. Deacon Spooner hammered on the stovepipe with his cane till he could be heard, and then he said:

"It appears as if we all want to lead the Jericho Guards and die fur our country, and it further appears as if this meetin' was gittin' mad about sunthin'. I notice Lish Billings over by the 'lasses bar'l. Lish, what d'you think about things? D'you want to be captain, same as the rest?"

"Noap," replies Lish in his keerless way.

"Ain't you willin' to die fur your country?"

"Not by a jugful, but if I was that wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin' your breath."

"How's that?"

"That's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin' on and that was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We bad busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. That wasn't one blessed critter in the bulk 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chaw peanuts. And I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin' soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

MULES, RATS AND MEN.**Miners Show Wisdom In Paying Heed to Certain Phenomena.**

"Well, that isn't superstition; it's reality," and the coal mine inspector didn't seem a bit pleased with the suggestion that superstition might sometimes be responsible for the actions of miners.

"Coal miners," he went on to say, "are not superstitious. Hear noises? Of course they do, but do people suppose those noises are imaginary? It beats all how little is known generally about coal mining."

"Folks get it into their heads," the inspector continued, "that a man who will quit work in a certain part of a mine because he sees the rats deserting that section is superstitious when, as a matter of fact, he simply displays sound judgment. Very soon after the rats quit sounds will be heard, and later on a slide follows. What would have happened to the man had he credited his fears to superstition by disregarding the exodus of the rats and the subsequent noises?

"Rats are the first of a mine's inhabitants to realize danger, and then comes the mule. Man is the last. So it is only natural that he should take as positive indications of trouble the actions of the others, and he should not be regarded as a superstitious creature on that account."

"After rats desert an entry it is next to impossible to get a mule into it, not because the rats left, but because the mule realizes the danger. Left to themselves rats or mules would never be caught in slides in mines, but it is different with men, who will not follow the lead of the other two"—Denver Post.

A Cruel Joke.

A Yale Summit girl recently played a cruel joke on her mother, and this is how it happened: She accidentally found a love letter that her father had written to her mother in the balycon days of their courtship. She read the letter to her mother, substituting her own name and that of her lover. The mother raved with anger and stamped her foot in disgust, forbidding her daughter to have anything to do with a man who would write such nonsensical stuff to a girl. The girl then gave the letter to her mother to read, and the house became so suddenly quiet that she could hear the cat winking in the back yard.—Salisbury Press.

Down and Up.

"Hello, Mike, do you find much to do now?"

"Yis. I'm jest after cuttin' down a tree, and tomorrow I'll have to cut it up"—Albany Journal.

False friendship decays, is like the ivy and ruins the wall it embraces, but true friendship gives new life and animation to the object it supports.

Never say die. Expire sounds much better.—Chicago News.

FREAKS OF THE CAMPAIGN.**Some Queer Things Which Come to the Top of the Political Pot.**

BY C. J. BOWDEN.

During a presidential campaign queer things come to the top of the political pot. Although it is still early in the season many freaks of politics have already reached the surface. The men who make fool election bets have started in briskly. Here are some from the early crop: At Kinley Junction, Ind., Henry Winsted and John Barnes have made an eccentric wager. If McKinley is elected, Barnes is to get down on his hands and knees in Winsted's orchard and engage in a butting match with Southdown ram that has a record of knocking a hole through a wall made of three inch oak planks. In case of Bryan's election, Winsted will drink three pints of hard cider while standing on his head in an empty flour barrel.

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"Neither do we!" yell 40 men.

"But he must see—"

"Of course he must!"

At Burr Oak, Mich., Arthur Williams has entered into a written agreement to support George Stebbins' mother-in-law during the rest of her natural life if Bryan is elected president next fall. Should McKinley be re-elected, Stebbins is to publicly twist the tail of a vicious mule that Williams owns, repeating the performance every day for three weeks or until the twister is permanently disabled.

In Illinois Horace Wilkes of Peru and Walter Cartwright of La Salle have made an election bet which is strange, but true. Wilkes, who is an ardent Republican, agrees if Bryan is elected to give up his present business and hire himself to Cartwright as nurse for the latter's twin babies, now six months old, at a salary of 50 cents a week in silver, continuing in such service until voluntarily released by his employer. Cartwright has signed articles in



TALL BEAVER.

which he promises if McKinley succeeds himself as president to look after Wilkes' furnace and keep his sidewalk cleaned next winter without remuneration of any kind. Furthermore, he is to have the right side of his head and face shaved twice a week for four years, but the left side is to be touched neither by shears nor razor during that time.

Then there is to be some extraordinary campaigning. Tall Beaver, a big chief of the Comanche Indians in Oklahoma territory, has put on his war paint and will shortly take the stump for Bryan and Stevenson. Tall Beaver says he has a contract with the Democratic national committee, and expects to deliver speeches in support of the Democratic ticket all over the west. He will appear in full Indian costume, with blanket, moccasins and feather headdress, and it is anticipated that his appearance will cause quite a sensation. Tall Beaver is a graduate of Haskell Indian school and speaks English fluently. He has also studied law and has considerable reputation for eloquence.

Joseph Flory, the Republican candidate for governor of Missouri, has started on the most unique tour in the history of politics. His means of conveyance is a railroad velocipede, and on it he expects to visit every county and every railway station in the state. Mr. Flory is an old railroad man and knows what he is undertaking.

Mr. Edward Earl Britton of Brooklyn, N. Y., wants to go to congress, and Mrs. Edward Earl Britton has started out to help him. Her first suggestion was that a political trolley party be organized. Cars were chartered, musicians employed and refreshments were served at the end of the run. The leading Republican workers were present with their wives, and Mrs. Britton's first experiment was pronounced a great success. As soon as her husband secures the nomination, which she believes the trolley party will go far toward securing for him, Mrs. Britton will start out on new lines, for she intends to take an active part in the campaign until Edward Earl is finally sworn in at Washington.

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WHAT THE TAILOR SEES.**Peculiarities of Men Being Measured For New Clothes.**

"Yes, there is a time for throwing out one's chest, just as there is a time for everything else," said the tailor, as he read out one of the measurements for the customer's coat, while the latter stood before him on the little pedestal.

"Now you probably have no idea," the tailor continued, as he stretched the tape over the shoulder and down under the armpit, "what a lot of trouble is made for us by deceitful customers—I mean those who, unconsciously or otherwise, seem to think they must stand very erect to be fitted properly. I am not telling you this for your benefit, Mr. Jones, as you are always most natural in your standing."

Jones smiles, and the tailor notes that Mr. Jones' figure straightens a little.

"You see," continued the tailor,

"the customer is not always frank with us, any more than the patient is always frank with telling a physician about himself. There are opportunities for deception in both cases. For instance, it very often occurs that a man with sloping shoulders comes up to be measured, and instead of allowing us to size him up as he really is, he throws himself all out of position, and there is the deuce to pay generally when it comes around trying on the garment, for he cannot always strike the same position twice, much less keep it. Some men would no more admit that their shoulders needed 'raising' or 'lifting,' as we say, than they would be ready to confess that their calves needed a little re-enforcement."

"I notice," continued the tailor,

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THE IMPERIAL CITY.

It is Now Occupied by the Allies.

AMERICANS ENTER FIRST.

The Legations Had But Three Days' Rations Left—Chaffee Thinks There Will be Much More Fighting—Eight Thousand Boers Concentrated at Mackadorp.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A cablegram from Rear Admiral Remey, at Taku, dated the 20th, says: "Pekin has been cleared of Chinese troops, with the exception of the imperial city. American troops were the first to enter the latter, and have penetrated to the gates of the palace. Captain Reilly, of the Fifth artillery, was killed on the 15th. On the morning of the 19th, the Sixth United States cavalry and four hundred English and Japanese dispersed one thousand Boxers eight miles outside of Tientsin, killing one hundred. Five Americans were wounded. Chaffee's losses in the two days' fighting at Pekin were six killed and thirty wounded."

The war department has received a dispatch from General Chaffee containing a list of casualties and confirming the report of the death of Captain Reilly, of the Fifth artillery. The message contained much other matter which has not been made public, and was the subject of a long conference at the White House. General Chaffee believes there may be yet considerable heavy fighting at Pekin and between that city and the coast.

THE TAKING OF PEKIN.

American Flag the First Placed Upon the Walls.

CHEEFOO, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—A message from Pekin, date, August 14, says the American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of the city at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The Indian troops entered the British legation at 1 o'clock, the Americans arriving about an hour later, both detachments receiving a joyful reception from the wall. The emancipated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only about three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for about two days. About 4,000 shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five were killed and 160 wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack on the 15th, and the troops were arriving at the place selected for the camp, five miles east of the city, all night. They were completely exhausted by their long march in the mud, and slept in the fields in the rain, without shelter. The officers were alarmed by the sounds of a heavy attack on the legations, and pushed forward independently. The British, Americans, and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right. Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning they diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their military engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal. Company E, Fourteenth United States infantry, planted the flag on the outer wall, Musician Titus scaling the wall with a rope by means of which the others climbed to the top. The Chinese had continually violated the armistice.

BOERS CONCENTRATING.

Eight Thousand Men Now at Mackadorp.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—Through secret intelligence agents the British have learned that Commander-in-chief Botha, of the Boer troops, General Meyer, in command of the Orange Free State forces, and General Schalkburger, vice president of the Transvaal, with eight thousand men, have assembled at Mackadorp, on the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay. They have with them all the Boer artillery, including the heavy guns formerly at Pretoria. Mackadorp is understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger at present, and it is supposed the Boers are preparing to give battle at that point.

IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

The Japanese Take Possession on the 12th.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—An official dispatch from Tientsin confirms the report that the Japanese occupied the imperial palace on the 16th, and that the Emperor, Empress Dowager and officials of the government left Pekin with three thousand troops on the 12th for Sian Fu. The city has been divided into districts and placed in charge of the allies.

Men's good working shoes, regular price \$1.75, now \$1.25, at Pille's removal office.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Republican League will Attend Grand Rally at Youngstown.

CANTON, Aug. 22.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the recently organized Canton Republican league, the organization decided to attend the opening of the Republican campaign at Youngstown on September 8 in a body. It is expected that by this date the membership of the league will reach 400. The members will carry tri-colored umbrellas and will wear suitable badges, the design for which was adopted last night. It has been announced that the meeting will take place on the lawn surrounding Judge Wick's residence, and that President McKinley would be the guest of the latter on that day. Senator Foraker will be the chief speaker. The Canton delegation will go to Youngstown in a special train, which is to be chartered for the occasion.

This is a day of picnics for Canton, and as a result, with about all of its stores closed, McKinley's town is almost deserted. The annual outing of the merchants of the city is being held at Meyer's lake today. Large crowds were transported to the lake this morning, but they can bear no comparison to those of this afternoon. It is expected that the crowd will number at least 5,000. The programme of sports for the day is being carried out as announced. Considerable interest is manifested as to the result of the game of baseball between Massillon and Canton, and the attendance at the game is expected to be large. The butchers have taken themselves away from the other merchants, and are having their day of outing at Cottage Grove. The Macabees of the city are picnicking at Silver lake today.

The private sale of real estate for cash has been ordered in the estate of Charles Bayliss, of Massillon.

John E. Johns has been appointed the administrator in the estate of John McGinnis, of Tuscarawas township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

William G. Paul to Ernest F. Diehm, lot 270, third ward, Massillon, \$200.

D. Wilhelm to Elizabeth Genet, lots 1230 and 1821, third ward, Massillon.

T. J. Edwards to John D. Thomas, 50-100 acres, Tuscarawas township, \$757.

William Sutton to Lizzie Shue, lot 8, East Greenville, \$400.

Leander Graf to William E. Foster, lot 9, Columbian Heights, \$800.

John Keif to Myra B. Johns, lot 23, Columbian Heights, \$1,000.

James Patterson to William G. Paul, 150-100 acres, Perry township, \$625.

Alfred Farmer to Oliver Farmer, 1 acre, Lawrence township, \$400.

Rachel A. Clapper to Anna J. Heppert, 37 79-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$500.

Mary E. Lawrence to Oliver Farmer, lot 43, Binton's addition, Lawrence township, \$800.

THE SWITCHBOARDS HERE.

Five, Each of 100 Drops, to be Used by Farmers' Company.

Five switchboards to be used in the new exchange of the Farmers' Telephone Company have arrived, and will be placed in position next week, though they will not be put into use for some time. Each of the boards has 100 drops. The messenger wire, which will support the cables throughout the city, is now being strung, and work on the cables will be begun in a few days.

Climate and Crops.

The report of the United States weather bureau for the week ending August 20, for Ohio, is as follows. Warm, with heavy showers, corn and pastures greatly benefited; considerable corn broken by high wind, but large crop probably assured; garden and truck crops good; potatoes blighting and only medium crop indicated; tobacco doing well and cutting progressing; apple dropping increased and considerable blown off, prospect good in few northern counties, but poor in south, plowing for wheat progressing.

WILD WEST SHOW.

Will Be an Attraction During the Coming Big Stark County Fair.

Rio Grande Bill's Wild West Show and the Alvarez Roman Hippodrome has been secured as an attraction for the coming Stark County Fair and will be free to all who attend the fair. Exhibitions will be given on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and at night fair on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The programme will include many novel and startling features. The company, which is a strong one, will be seen in riding the wild and bucking bronchos of the plains, fancy rope and throwing lasso, Mexican knife duel on horseback between Rio Grande Bill and Miss Carmen Alvarez, cowboys' chase for a bride, cowboys' squabble for a purse, a regular rough and tumble fight on horseback, capturing and hanging a horse-thief, wrestling match on horseback, a flat race introducing all the members of the company, an English fox chase with a live fox and pack of imported hounds, and many other features seen only in the largest and best hippodromes. The show is the big one outside of the fair. All the performances will be given on the track in the grand stand.

The company comes well recommended to the directors of the fair association and they think that they have an attraction that will please everyone who attends. In addition to this the fair, from the number of entries that are now being received, promises to be bigger and better than ever this year. There will be plenty of music. The Grand Army and Thayer's bands have been engaged to play at the night fairs and country bands will be in attendance during the day time. The fair will be held the first week in September, and nearly a month earlier than usual, and the directors look for it to be a big success.

Entertainment committees will find what they want in the way of invita-

RUSHED

Are the Greatest European and American Expert Opticians

Drs. Chasen & Heard

Of New York, Will Remain Another Week, Until Aug. 29, at Hotel Conrad.

GIVING FREE EXAMINATIONS

Of the Eyes—Correctly Fitted Sixty People in Massillon the Past Week.

Nervous Prostration

Causes Headache, Dizziness and Sleeplessness Cured by Our Celebrated Crysto Vitrine Lens—Ophthalmic and Retrosopic Test Given in Critical Cases.

THE EYE

is the most delicate and sensitive part of man's anatomy. The sight is unquestionably the most important of the senses we enjoy, hence the most care should be manifested in retaining our vision unblemished. When the sight is affected, health, pleasure, business, wealth, all lose their lustre and attraction; the beauties of the Creator are blotted from our view, and life is no longer enjoyable. The rigors of our climate very frequently affect the strength of the eye and insidiously breed disease of that member; again, many diseases of the body quickly affect the organ of sight

The popular opinion that the use of glasses should be postponed as long as possible is erroneous. As soon as unpleasant feelings denote the approach of failing sight, glasses should be resorted to at once, as the longer the eyes are deprived of the aid which they need, and consequently are subjected to strain, the more rapidly will the changes in the eye become developed. The market is flooded with low-

The popular opinion that the use of glasses should be postponed as long as possible is erroneous. As soon as unpleasant feelings denote the approach of failing sight, glasses should be resorted to at once, as the longer the eyes are deprived of the aid which they need, and consequently are subjected to strain, the more rapidly will the changes in the eye become developed. The market is flooded with low-



priced eye-glasses that have imperfect lenses, and are therefore a great injury to the eye. Proper glasses at a nominal price prevent that sandy feeling, irritation and strain to the eye. There is a great need for public information regarding the proper selection of glasses and care of the eyes. A large proportion of habitually weak eyesight may be entirely remedied by the use of a carefully adjusted lens to assist the sight and thereby relieve the undue strain to which the eyes under certain conditions are subjected. Those whose eyes are in a condition of perfect health will understand inadequately the stress laid upon trivial matters in the preceding remarks, but those who have suffered from any defect or weakness of the eye will comprehend at once the great importance of the seemingly most insignificant point mentioned. The former class of individuals, however, should have quite as much interest in the matter as the latter, for the old proverb that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, can find no better application than in the care of the eyes.



VOLUNTEER STATEMENT
Of Mrs. A. C. Miller, Canton, O.—Thirty Years' Standing Headache Cured by Our Celebrated Crysto-Vitrine Lens.
When I stop to consider that during my entire lifetime I have suffered with intense headaches, and that I actually had never known what it was to be free from them until a few days since, when fitted with a pair of glasses by Drs. Chasen & Heard, I consider the results simply wonderful. I had many times heard of glasses overcoming headaches, but as my vision was and always had been good, I scoffed at any suggestion that my eyes could, possibly be the cause of my headaches, and kept on doctoring with first one physician and

then another, for stomach trouble, nervousness and all sorts of imaginary causes, besides trying all the different remedies that I could hear and read of, all to no avail.

"More as matter of curiosity than safety, my husband and I called upon these opticians, and without a word of explanation as to my case, waited for their verdict after a careful examination. The optician made no inquiries, asked no questions during the test, after which I was told that I certainly must be a sufferer of headaches and that I always had suffered with them, and always would until glasses were worn, as I had extreme oversights. I was also told that whenever I went to any large gathering, like picnics, circuses, etc., I invariably went home intensely sick with what I would call sick headache, which was true; for not once could I remember of ever attending a gathering of any kind without my headache increasing, and not a moment's pleasure could I take. The very first week I wore my glasses I attended a large picnic, and, to my utter surprise and joy, and to the delight of my husband and many friends, not a vestige of headache did I have, nor have I had since the first day I began wearing them."

This testimonial is voluntarily given, as I am anxious and determined to aid other sufferers by giving my experience publicly. I believe any person visiting these opticians would be inspired with faith and confidence, after seeing their methods and hearing their explanation of the different cases. Their prices are reasonable, and they are courteous and agreeable in their dealings.

IT'S MORE THAN A FAIR.

The West Virginia Exposition This Year will Include Many Extraordinary Features.

The West Virginia State Fair and Exposition Association, which will open its twentieth consecutive season on Wheeling Island, September 10th has always more than kept its promises to the public, and has provided during its long career wholesome outdoor recreation and valuable information and instruction for nearly a million people, coming from a number of States aside from West Virginia and Ohio. Its programmes have always been elaborate and its announcements scrupulously carried out. Heretofore, with one exception, it has confined its efforts to the hours of daylight, but this year it has determined that night as well as day shall be given up to the enjoyment of the multitude, and that this idea may be carried out, the extensive and splendid ground will be equipped with electric lights and from dark until eleven o'clock, a programme of a varied and attractive nature will be given, including fancy racing contests on the track, vaudeville acts in front of the grand stand, and other amusements well calculated to hold the attention of the many spectators. The Association is determined to please and amuse its patrons as well as instruct them, no matter what the expense, and to this end it has devised the very comprehensive display which will be made this year in all departments. Cheap railroad rates have been provided and electric cars run right to the grounds.

The Boxers of China

are attempting to solve a gigantic problem, but they are going about it in the wrong way and will never succeed. Some people, in this country, seem to think that they have as great a puzzle on their hands in selecting a location for a home. They will certainly go about it in the wrong way unless they inspect the beautiful farming country on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette county, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure, soft water; land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

321.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

From Chicago via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line, August 21, September 4 and 18, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood and Rapid City, S. Dak., Casper, Wyo. Quickest time. Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western railway. For full particulars address D. W. Aldridge, 234 Superior street, Cleveland.

GOSHEN, III.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

New Sleeping Car Line Between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa.

The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. announces the establishment of a through sleeping car line between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa, via its new line from Belle Plaine. Through sleeper leaves Chicago 5:30 p. m. daily, arrives Mason City 7:00 a. m. Leaves Mason City 8:00 p. m., arrives Chicago 7:42 a. m. daily. Train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. daily will have through connections for Mason City daily except Saturday. Through tickets can be obtained of all principal agents.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Buckton's Arinea Salve cures them; also oil running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felon, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best piles ointment on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Batesy, drug store.

The Health Problem

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

OUR FRUITS ABROAD.

Professor Smith Tells of the Demand in Foreign Countries.

A FEW RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED.

Prejudice in France Makes a Treaty Necessary With That Country—Germany and Holland, He Says. Are Good Markets—American Fruits in the Lead at Paris.

Fruit growers throughout New Jersey and to a great extent all over the United States will be interested in the result of the recent trip, covering a period of ten weeks, made by Professor John B. Smith, the state entomologist connected with the New Jersey experiment station in New Brunswick.

Professor Smith went abroad as a representative of the state. His first object was to ascertain the workings of the quarantine and exclusion laws against American fruits, all fruits being regulated by these laws except in England, and to see if it was not possible to so handle the fruits there that they would pass these restrictions, says the New York Journal.

With regard to the fruits in France he learned that it would be impossible for American fruits to be got into that country successfully. The French officials do not discriminate, and they have an idea that all American fruits should be tabooed. If the fruit is forced through, there is so much red tape about it that the fruit is spoiled before it reaches the hands of the consumer. The only way fruit from the United States can be entered there with any degree of success is by some sort of treaty with the United States government.

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